NOVEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3459.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1796.

To be sold, by public vendue,

On Fourth day, the 9th of the 11th month (November) enfuing,

THE HOUSE and LOT where the fubfcriber dwells, fituate at the corner of Green and Second-ftreets, in the improving and healthful city of Trenton. The houfe contains, on the firft floor, two parlours, a bed-chamber, and a room occupied as a book-ftore; on the fecond, two bed-chambers, befides a front room more than 33 by 17 feet in the clear, occupied as a printing-office; and on the third floor are two bed-chambers, and a ware-room over the printing-office, of the fame fize as the office. Adjoining the houfe is a large convenient kitchen, two ftories high, the upper ftory being neatly finifhed, forms a nurfery or bed-chamber.—There are good dry cellars and large garrets; a well of excellent water, with a good pump in it, within a few feet of the kitchen doors. The out buildings confift of a good ftore-houfe, carriage-houfe, ftable, fmoke-houfe and wood-houfe, befides a handfome fummer-houfe in the garden—all in good repair.—The lot contains 58 perches, and having a large front on each of the above ftreets, and being in a very public and beautiful fituation, renders it an eligible fpot on which to erect feveral other dwelling-houfes, as well as for any kind of public bufinefs, and will be fold either together or divided, as may beft fuit the purchafer or purchafers.

Alfo to be fold, at the fame time, a meadow lot, within a few hundred yards of the above mentioned premifes, containing five acres, highly manured, and inclofed chiefly with cedar pofts and rails.

The titles are indifputable, and the premifes clear of incumbrance. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when due attendance will be given, and the conditions of fale be made known.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, 10th mo. (October) 1796.

FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIG, about 153 tons burthen, built of the beft country oak, now laying at Lewis-town, ftate of Delaware, and has been launched about three weeks. For particulars, apply to JOHN WALL, Merchant, Stampers wharff.

Philadelphia, October 25, 1796. *

A PLANTATION

FOR fale, in Providence townfhip, Chefter county, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and two from Crofby's landing, containing about two hundred acres, between fifty and fixty of which are wood-land, with a good proportion of well watered meadow. There are on the premifes a large brick dwelling-houfe, near which is a ftone fpring-houfe, with a never failing fpring, two bearing and one young apple orchards, a number of peach and other fruit trees, &c. &c. The whole under pretty good fence. Enquire of Frederick Branner, on the premifes, or of

GEORGE BRANNER,

Oct. 25, 1796. Sixth near Vine-ftreet

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WAS taken up by the fubfcribers, about a mile and a half from Reading, on fufpicion of having ftole the horfe on which he rode, from the refiftance he made, and other circumftances give grounds to believe him to be the perfon for which he was apprehended.—The horfe is an iron grey, between 14 and 15 hands high, has feveral faddle marks, is perhaps 4 or 5 years old. The perfon apprehended calls himfelf *John Butler*, is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a fcar over his left eye, and fays he is from Chefter county; had on a grey furtout and light blew cloth coat, and ftriped trowfers. The owner of the above defcribed horfe is requefted to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him and thief away.

The above faid John Butler is confined in Reading gaol.

HENRY GOHSSLER,
MICHAEL SIDESSINGER.

Reading, October 21, 1796. *

STOLEN out of the paſture of Sarah Thomas in Weſt Whiteland townſhip in Chefter county on the night of the 12th of October inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, riſing five years old, a ſnip down his noſe, no brand, a few ſmall ſaddle marks, ſhod all round when taken, trots and canters, but when trotting drags his hind feet on the ground Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, ſhall receive twenty dollars or for the horſe only, fifteen dollars.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

Oct. 14th 1796. * 7 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 2d of July, a brown COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB HEISLER.

Sept. 13th, 1796. ¶

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glaſs, juſt imported in the ſhips Willian Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine, Adraſtus, Patty, and Friendſhip, from Liverpool, conſiſting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table ſervices, compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewiſe enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almoſt every deſcription; alſo an aſſortment of the very beſt double japanned tea trays and waiters of different ſizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of veſſels, country ſtore-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greateſt punctuality, on the moſt reaſonable terms (wholeſale and retail) for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

P. S. Mr. Simpſon is juſt returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above ſelection, and eſtabliſhing ſuch a correſpondence as will always inſure to them goods of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbctC.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-office, at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, September, 1796.

A. George Arthur, William R. Atlee, Eſq;
B. Mary Barton.
C. Thomas Carter, Abner Caſhady, Powell Clayton.
D. Daniel Dowling.
F. Samuel B. Foſter.
G. William Gaſton, James Gaſton, Curtis Grubb.
H. John Harchea, John Harding, William Hamilton, Andrew Holliday.
I. Thomas Johnſton.
L. Margaret Lytle.
M. John M'Donald, James Miles, ſen Joſeph Merrihew, Michael M'Cluſky.
O. William O'Neal.
P. Jeſſe Paſſmore.
R. John Rankin, John Reiley, Weſt-Cheſter.
S. Elizabeth Stimmel, George Stacey, Eſq; John Shippen, Eſq;
T. Thomas Trimble.
W. William Wallace, 2, Madame Woucle[illegible], 2, John Williams, Treaſurfrin.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Samuel Fulton, near New-Windſor, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay HORSE, riſing four years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, has never been docked, a ſhort body, ſhort thick neck, and a good breaſt, his near hind foot white, ſome white on one of his fore feet, adjoining the hoof, a wart over one of his eyes, and a few white hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMSON DARRAH.

Hamburg, Suſſex county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Sept. 5th, 1796. ¶

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living near Coopers' ferries in Glouceſter county, in the night of the 14th inſtant, two MARES; one about five years old, about fifteen hands three inches high, a dark bay, off hind foot white, and the inſide of the other up to the foot-lock her mane ſomewhat worn off with the collar, and a curl in her hair on the back part of each thigh, a natural trotter, lately ſhod before; the other a dark brown, about fourteen hands three inches high, a natural trotter, lately ſhod before, a large ſnip on her noſe, her hind feet white nearly to her gambrels, and the off fore foot white nearly to her knee, a ſmall lump a little above the hoof on the near foot; ſhe carries her tail to the off ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars for each Mare, and Ten Dollars for the Thief or Thieves, with reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC BURROUGH, junior.

Glouceſter county, Oct. 15. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, a large black COW The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

TOBIAS ENTEE.

September 28, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of Alexander Crawford, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 24th of September ult. four ſtray COWS. Two of them are red and white, one a pale red, and the other a deep red. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying on the premiſes, to

JACOB DEHAVEN.

October 8th, 1796. ¶

LONDON.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 18, 1796.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Capt. Anſtruther, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, Zell, near Wurtzburg, Sept. 4, 1796.

My Lord,

Your lordſhip is acquainted with the unfortunate circumſtances, which have obliged Colonel and Mr. R. Craufurd to remain for a time at a diſtance from the ſcene of operations. The abſence of theſe gentlemen, at a moment ſo particularly intereſting as the preſent, muſt be regretted, as a loſs to the public ſervice; which, though at their requeſt, I now attempt to detail to your lordſhip the late proceedings of the army, I feel myſelf inadequate to ſupply.

Your lordſhip is already informed of the movements of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke up to the 31ſt ultimo; at which period the right wing of the army was aſſembled in the plain betwixt Forcheim and Bamberg; and the left, conſiſting of upwards of twenty-two battalions and fifty ſquadrons, under the command of lieutenant general Stzaray, had reached Eberach, an threatened at once, by detachments, the points of Scheinfort and of Wurtzburg.

Early on the 31ſt the Archduke entered Bamberg; and, from the information there received of the enemy, determined to puſh on with the whole army towards Wurtzburg; as being the point, on the occupation of which depended the poſſibility of forcing Jourdan to abandon the Mein, and take his retreat through the country of Fulda, on the Lahn. His royal highneſs proceeded in the evening to [illegible] took poſt at Eltman, and General Stzaray advanced to Kloſter Schwartzach.

On the 1ſt September the Archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, General Kray to Garoldſhoffen, and General Stzaray to Kitzingen, where he paſſed the Meyn; his advanced guard, under General Hotze, took poſſeſſion of the town of Wurtzburgh, the French garriſon retiring into the citadel.

In the mean time the enemy ſtrained upon every nerve to reach Wurtzburgh before the main body of the Auſtrian army ſhould come up; and, by forced marches, arrived at Kornach, within 3 leagues of the town, the ſame day on which General Hotze took poſſeſſion of it. Next day (the 2d) Jourdan attacked, with the utmoſt impetuoſity, the corps under General Stzaray; but though he ſucceeded in forcing ſome of his poſts, he was not able to make any impreſſion on the main poſition; and retired, in the evening to his camp near Kornach. There he reſolved to abide the event of a battle, and in that view poſted himſelf in the following manner:

His right wing to the Meyn, a little below Wurtzburg, reſted on a very commanding eminence; in front of which a deep river rendered the acceſs extremely difficult. The firſt line of his centre occupied a long narrow wood, ſkirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his ſecond line was poſted. His left wing, conſiſting almoſt entirely of cavalry, was placed in the ſpacious plain in front of Kornach; but conſiderably thrown back, in order to receive the more effectual ſupport from the infantry in the wood.

A numerous artillery was diſtributed on the moſt eſſential points along his front. The diviſion of Lefevre remained poſted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fuldt, and a ſmall intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army.

His Royal Highneſs halted the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach; whilſt a bridge was thrown on the Mein, near Dettlebach, which was not finiſhed until late in the evening. General Kray remained at Geroltzhoffen.

General Stzaray, in the mean time, judging from the force and uſual conduct of Jourdan, that he would ſoon renew his efforts to render himſelf maſter of Wurtzburg, embraced the ſpirited reſolution of rather advancing againſt him, than of waiting for him in his poſition. The Archduke approved of this idea, and determined to facilitate the execution of it, by making a combined attack on the enemy, to take place early in the morning of the 3d. The intention was, that General Stzaray ſhould move forward againſt the corps which was oppoſed to him; that the main body, under the command of General Wartenſleben, paſſing the bridge of Dettleback, ſhould attack the centre of the enemy; whilſt General Kray, croſſing the river at the point neareſt Geroltzhoffen, ſhould turn his left wing.

Soon after day break, accordingly, Gen. Stzaray advanced, and drove back the poſts of the enemy; as, however, the other two columns had a conſiderable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay in the paſſage of the river, he ſoon found himſelf engaged alone by very ſuperior numbers, and was not only obliged to relinquiſh the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original poſition

At this critical inſtant, his Royal Highneſs ſent orders to General Wartenſleben, to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly againſt the left of the enemy. This judicious manœuvre had the deſired effect. Jourdan, ſeeing himſelf menaced in the moſt eſſential point of his poſition, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was preſſing Gen. Stzaray, who thus gained time to re-eſtabliſh himſelf in his poſt.

The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy, and drove it from its ground, but the enemy retiring behind the wood the Auſtrians remained expoſed to a fire of muſquetry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A ſecond attempt of the ſame nature had a ſimilar fate; and after fruitleſs endeavours to draw the enemy into the plain, his Royal Highneſs reſolved to wait the arrival of General Wartenſleben's column, without which it was evident the poſition of the enemy could not be forced.

At length the infantry appeared advancing from Dettlebach, and General Stzaray moving forward at the ſame time, a combined attack was immediately formed againſt the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpoſe, with equal order and impetuoſity; regardleſs of the ſwarm of Tirailleurs who harraſſed them, they gained the wood without firing a ſhot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only from thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage and the appearance of General Kray's column on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had loſt, but began his retreat on every point; this he for ſome time conducted with much regularity, his cavalry preſerving conſiderable countenance and forming repeatedly, under protection of their light artillery, to check the purſuit of the Auſtrians. At length, however, continually harraſſed by the huſſars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confuſion became general; the exceſſive fatigue of the Auſtrians, and the coming on of night, alone ſaved them from total deſtruction.

The loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion amounts at moſt to 800 men, amongſt whom are no officers of diſtinction; that of the enemy is by far more conſiderable. Two thouſand priſoners are already brought in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot be ſmaller. One colour, ſix pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage waggons, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

The ſucceſs which on this occaſion has

attended the Auſtrian arms is to be aſcribed chiefly to the perſonal conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke. Preſent every where, where the danger was moſt preſſing, he animated the troops by his example, and preſerved them in order by the coolneſs and quickneſs of his manœuvres; and at length ſeized, with infinite judgment, the true point of attack, which decided the victory.

The army paſſed the night on the field of battle, and the next day croſſed the Meyn at different points, and encamped near this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)
ROB. ANSTRUTHER.
Captain 3d Guards.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs, the Archduke Charles, Zell, near Wurtzburg, Sept. 7, 1796.

My Lord,

Yeſterday the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated; the garriſon, to the number of 700 men, ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war. Gen. Belmont, chief of the French artillery, is among the number.

A prodigious quantity of ſtores, of ammunition and proviſions, has been found in the town and citadel, partly left there by the Auſtrians, partly collected by requiſition from the neighbouring country.

Intelligence is received that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfurt, 70 pieces of artillery, which he was unable to tranſport.

From the reports of the corps in front, there is every reaſon to believe that the enemy has decidedly quitted the Meyn, and directed his retreat to Fulde. The light troops which have been ſent in purſuit, continually bring in priſoners and baggage; and the peaſantry, exaſperated at the unheard of outrages of the enemy, has riſen in many parts, and deliver up or deſtroy all the ſtragglers, who fall into their hands.

His Royal Highneſs, determined to perſevere in the ſame line of operations, this day detaches Col. Count Meerfeldt, with ten ſquadrons of light cavalry, to form a junction with the garriſons of Manheim and of Mayence; by which [illegible] of 12 or 15,000 men will be enabled to act in the rear of the enemy. From the diſtinguiſhed abilities of the officer to whom this enterpriſe is entruſted, the greateſt hopes are entertained of its ſucceſs.

The army moves this day towards Wertheim; and the head-quarters will be to-morrow at Renlingen.

By the laſt accounts received from the other ſide of the Danube, it appears that Gen. Latour ſtill maintained himſelf in front of Munich; but the ſucceſſes on this ſide had not then produced the expected effect, of forcing General Moreau to a retreat. It hardly ſeems poſſible that he ſhould now venture to delay it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guard.

Wilhemſtadt, near Hanua, Sept. 3.

In conſequence of the late actions, the army of Jourdan is retreating in the moſt diſorderly manner poſſible, in different directions. About 3000 men paſſed this place ſince yeſterday morning; almoſt all of them without arms, and dragoons and huſſars on foot, having loſt their horſes. The peaſants have almoſt every where riſen upon them, and, when in ſmall numbers, either killed, or diſarmed and plundered them: a great many have paſſed Steinheim, coming from Aſchaffenbourg, but the greater part of the army ſeems to be directing its retreat by Fulde, towards Wetſlar, in order to paſs the Lahn.

At Frankfort, and every where in the neighbourhood, the enemy ſeem to be preparing for their departure. They have again taken hoſtages from ſeveral places belonging to the Elector of Mayence.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

Capt. Rathburn, of the ſhip Minerva, arrived yeſterday afternoon, in 31 days from Breſt, informs us that on the 22d of September (two days before he ſailed) he ſaw a letter from a gentleman in Bilboa, which ſtated that two Engliſh frigates and a cutter had put in there to get ſome ſupplies, and that the government had immediately ſeized them as enemy's property.

By an officer on board the Britiſh Packet Princeſs of Wales, Capt. Goddard, alſo arrived here yeſterday, in 31 days from Falmouth and Halifax, we are informed, that diſpatches were brought out in the above ſhip, to the Britiſh commander at Halifax, of hoſtilities being actually declared between Great-Britain and Spain, and that commiſſions of Letter of Marque and Repriſal were accordingly iſſued.

A Swediſh ſhip, diſmaſted, arrived in this port laſt evening, in 120 days from Spain.

Yeſterday the brig Rebecca, Captain Brown, arrived at this port, in 37 days from Havre-de-Grace. By Capt. Brown our regular file of the Paris Monituer, is received to September 14.

Theſe papers are only one day later than accounts before received.

A Poſtſcript to the Paris Monituer, of Sept. 12, contains the following important article, which we havenot before ſeen:

Army of Italy.

From the 16th to the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 2 to 4) there were ſeveral bloody battles fought at the advanced poſts beyond Trent, the ſucceſs of which equals (if not ſurpaſſes) the preceding exploits of the army of Italy. 5,000 men killed or taken, 15 pieces of cannon, and 7 ſtandards, are the fruits of the victory, which the General in Chief was following up.

The Moniteur of Sept. 13, contains the following official account from the army of the

Rhine and Moſelle.

Extract of a letter from the General in Chief Moreau, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Pfaffenhoffen,
19th Fructidor—Sept. 5.

Citizens Directors,

On the 17th of the month (Sept. 3) Gen. St. Cyr made an attack on Frecing; he had orders to be briſk in his attacks, to prevent them from deſtroying the bridge on the Iſer. This attack ſucceeded perfectly.

The enemy deſcended upon the bridge with a regiment of infantry, 4 ſquadrons of cavalry, and ſome cannon. The 81ſt half brigade, the 9th regiment of Huſſars, and 2d of cavalry, attacked them with ſuch vigour, that they had time only [illegible] of the planks of the bridge, which were immediately replaced. The right flank of the army this day has taken a poſition at Gaſſenfeld.

Giving you an account of ſo briſk an action, is rendering you panegyrics on the troops and officers who are engaged in it.

The Minerva, Capt. Rathburn, arrived yeſterday in 31 days from Breſt, we learn, brought a Paris paper of Sept. 18, but having fallen in with a French privateer (which it is ſaid is now off the Hook) and being treated politely by the Capt. he handed it to him. We cannot learn whether it contained any important articles or not.

It is ſaid, that letters are in town of late date from Halifax, informing, that 7 of the Quebec fleet had beencaptured by the French ſquadron, 6 of which we deſtroyed, and the 7th was manned for port, being eſtimated at upwards of 100,000l. ſterling.

A large deputation of the Six Nation Indians have lately held a conferrence with the commanding officer of the Federal troops at Niagara, at that poſt.—The object of this conference was to obtain from the Indians the privilege of cutting a road through their lands from Canandaqua, to Niagara—This had been refuſed by them at the treaty held by Col. Pickering, but has now been chearfully granted.—We notice the Cornplanter, among the chiefs at the conference.

Judge Williamſon, of Genneſee, has lately cauſed tobe built at Geneva, a veſſel of 30 tons. It was launched a few days ſince into the Seneca lake—is called the Williamſon, and is the largeſt veſſel which ever before floated on the Seneca waters.

Yeſterday ſailed from this port, the faſt ſailing copper-bottomed ſhip Royal Edward, J. Boolender, commander, for Jamaica. This ſhip has a Letter of Marque, and is the firſt that ſailed from this harbour with a commiſſion againſt the French, Spaniards, and all other His Majeſty's enemies.

The Halifax paper of the 18th makes no mention of the French fleet.

The Capt. of the Packet informs, that the principal part of Admiral Murray's ſquadron was at Halifax.—Some of the French fleet were cruiſing off there, and the remainder were ſuppoſed to have ſailed for Boſton, to lay in proviſion for a Weſt-India campaign.

WAR!—ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

We were laſt evening kindly favoured with a Halifax paper of the 18th inſtant, brought by the Britiſh Packet the Princeſs of Wales, arrived yeſterday in 7 days from Halifax, containing the following

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, L. L. D. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its dependencies.

J. WENTWORTH,

WHEREAS information has been communicated to me, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, that the moſt indubitable proofs of the hoſtile intentions of the Court of Spain againſt Great Britain, have determined his Majeſty to order his naval forces, in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favourable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either ſingly or united with thoſe of France and Holland, or of ſtriking any other blow at the poſſeſſions of that crown; and alſo ſignifying to me his Majeſty's commands, that I ſhould in the moſt public manner poſſible give ſuch information to his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province, as may beſt enable them to prevent on the one hand any miſchief which otherwiſe they might ſuffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmoſt to diſtreſs and annoy them, by making captures of their ſhips and by deſtroying their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to publiſh this proclamation, hereby calling on and requiring all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, within his province of Nova- Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this 17th day of October, 1796, in the 36th year of his Majeſty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,

I. M. FREKE BULKELY.
Clerk [illegible] the King.

Philadelphia, November 2.

AUTHENTIC.

The underſigned, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in conformity to the orders of his government, has the honor of tranſmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States, a reſolution taken by the Executive Directory of the French Republic, on the 14th Meſſidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ſhips of war of the Republic are to hold towards neutral veſſels. The flag of the Republic will treat the flag of neutrals, in the ſame manner as they ſhall ſuffer it to be treated by the Engliſh.

The ſentiments which the American government have manifeſted to the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt that they will ſee, in its true light, this meaſure, as far as it may concern the United States, and that they will alſo feel, that it is dictated by imperious circumſtances, and approved by juſtice.

Great-Britain, during the war ſhe has carried on againſt the Republic, has not ceaſed uſing every means in her power to add to that ſcourge ſcourges ſtill more terrible.—She has uſed the well known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the obſervance of her treaties—knowing that it was a principle of the Republic to reſpect the flags of all nations, the Britiſh government, from the beginning of the war, has cauſed neutral veſſels, and in particular American veſſels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property. France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real diſadvantage in the articles of that treaty, which cauſed to be reſpected as American property, Engliſh property found on board American veſſels. They had a right, under this conſideration, to expect, that America would take ſteps in favour of her violated neutrality. One of the predeceſſors of the underſigned, in July, 1793, applied on this ſubject to the government of the United States—but he was not ſucceſsful. Nevertheleſs the National Convention, who by their decree of the 9th May, 1793, had ordered the ſeizure of enemy's property on board neutral veſſels, declaring at the ſame time, that the meaſure ſhould ceaſe, when the Engliſh ſhould reſpect neutral flags, had excepted, on the 23d of the ſame month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the Convention was obliged ſoon to repeal the law which contained this exception ſo favourable to Americans; the manner in which the Engliſh conducted themſelves, the manifeſt intention they had to ſtop the exportation of proviſions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The National Convention, by this, had reſtored the equilibrium of Neutrality, which England had deſtroyed; had diſcharged their duty in a manner juſtified by a thouſand paſt examples, as well as by the neceſſity of the then exiſting moment. They might, therefore, to recall the orders they had given to ſeize enemy's property on board American veſſels, have waited till the Britiſh government had firſt definitively revoked the ſame order, a ſuſpenſion only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congreſs the 26th March, 1794. But as ſoon as they were informed, that, under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonſtrate againſt the vexatory meaſures of the Engliſh, they gave orders, by the law of the 13th Nivoſe, 3d year, to the ſhips of war of the Republic to reſpect American veſſels, and the Committee of Public Safety, in their explanatory reſolve of the 14th of the ſame month, haſtened to ſanction the ſame principles. The National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety had every reaſon to believe, that this open and liberal conduct would determine the United States to uſe every effort to put a ſtop to the vexations impoſed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French Republic. They were deceived in this hope: And though the treaty of friendſhip, navigation and commerce, between Great-Britain and the United States had been ſigned ſix weeks before France, adopted the meaſure I have juſt ſpoken of, the Engliſh did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to ſtop and carry into their ports all American veſſels bound to French ports, or returning from them.

This conduct was the ſubject of a note, which the underſigned addreſſed on the 7th Vendemaire, 4th year [29th September, 1795, O. S.] to the Secretary of State.—The remonſtrances which it contained were founded upon the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferſon had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th of September, 1793. Yet this note has remained without an anſwer, though recalled to the remembrance of the Secretary of State by a diſpatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year [29th March, 1796, O. S.] and American veſſels bound to French ports or returning from them have ſtill been ſeized by the Engliſh. Indeed more, they have added a new vexation to thoſe they had already impoſed upon Americans:—They have impreſſed ſeamen from on board American veſſels, and have thus found the means of ſtrengthening their crews, at the expence of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the underſigned the ſteps they had taken to obtain ſatisfaction for this violation of neutrality ſo hurtful to the intereſts of France, as the underſigned had ſet forth in his diſpatches to the Secretary of State of the 9th Germinal, 4th year [29th March 1796, O. S.] 19th Germinal [8th April 1796] and 1ſt, Floreal [20th April, 1796,] which have remained without anſwer.

The French government, then, finds itſelf, withreſpect to America, at the preſent time, in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe of the year 1793, and if it ſees itſelf obliged to abandon, with reſpect to them and neutral powers in general, the favourable line of conduct they had purſued, and to adopt different meaſures, the blame ſhould fall upon the Britiſh government; it is their conduct which the French government has been obliged to follow.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary conceives it his duty to remark to the Secretary of State, that the neutral governments or the allies of the Republic have nothing to fear as to the treatment of their flag by the French, ſince,

if keeping within the bounds of their neutrality, they cauſe the rights of that neutrality to be reſpected by the Engliſh, the republic will reſpect them. But if, through weakneſs, partiality, or other motives, they ſhould ſuffer the Engliſh to ſport with that neutrality, and turn it to their advantage, could they then complain, when France, to reſtore the balance of that neutrality to its equilibrium, ſhall act in the ſame manner as the Engliſh? No, certainly; for the neutrality of a nation conſiſts in granting to belligerent powers the ſame advantages, and that neutrality no longer exiſts, when, in the courſe of the war, that neutral nation grants to one of the belligerent powers advantages not ſtipulated by treaties anterior to the war, or ſuffers that power to ſeize upon them. The neutral government cannot then complain, if the other belligerent power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys, or, if it ſeizes on them; otherwiſe that neutral government would deviate, with reſpect to it, from the line of neutrality, and would become its enemy.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary thinks it uſeleſs further to develope theſe principles. He does not doubt that the Secretary of State feels all their force, and that the government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality, which France has always reſpected, and will always reſpect when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary embraces this opportuuity of reiterating to the Secretary of State the aſſurance of his eſteem, and informs him, at the ſame time, that he will cauſe this note to be printed, in order to make publicly known the motives, which at the preſent juncture influence the French Republic.

Done at Philadelphia, 6th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, (27th Oct. 1796, O. S.)

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

Extract from the Regiſter of Reſolves of the Executive Directory, of the 14th Meſſidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

The Executive Directory, conſidering, that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to reſpect treaties or conventions, which ſecure to the flags of ſome neutral or friendly powers commercial advantages, the reſult of which is to be common to the contracting powers; thoſe ſame advantages (if they ſhould turn to the benefit of our enemies, either through the weakneſs of our allies or of neutrals, or through fear, through intereſted views, or through whatever motives) would *ipſo facto* warrant the inexecution of the articles in which they were ſtipulated,

DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

All neutral or allied powers ſhall, without delay, be notified, that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral veſſels, either as to confiſcation, as to ſearches, or capture, in the ſame manner as they ſhall ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them.

The Miniſter of Foreign relations is charged with the execution of the preſent reſolve, which ſhall not be printed.

A true copy,

(Signed) CARNOT, Preſident.

At a meeting of a number of citizens at Ogden's tavern, New Market ward, October 29, 1796—

The two tickets for Electors, which have been publiſhed in the newſpapers, were read, and it was unanimouſly agreed to ſupport the following as a truly

FEDERAL and REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The ſame having been framed and recommended at a reſpectable meeting of a number of the members of the Legiſlature and other citizens, the friends of *Order and Good Government*, from different parts of the ſtate immediately previous to the riſing of the Aſſembly, viz.

ISRAEL WHELEN, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL MILES, Montgomery.
HENRY WYNKOOP, Bucks.
JOHN ARNDT, Northampton.
VALENTINE ECKHART, Berks.
THOMAS BULL, Cheſter.
ROBERT COLEMAN, Lancaſter.
JOHN CARSON, Dauphin.
WILLIAM WILSON, Northumberland.
SAMUEL POSTLETHWAIT, Cumberland.
JACOB HAY, York.
BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Huntingdon.
EPHRAIM DOUGLAS, Fayette.
JOHN WOODS, Allegheny.
THOMAS STOKELEY, Waſhington.

On motion it was reſolved that the following Addreſs to the Citizens of Pennſylvania be ſigned by the Chairman and publiſhed:

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

At a period when the peculiar ſituation of our country calls for no common ſhare of wiſdom, patriotiſm and firmneſs, in the chief magiſtrate of the United States, are we ſummoned to the choice of Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and on the prudence of that choice will in a great meaſure depend our future peace and happineſs. Whilſt the deſolating ſword of war is deſtroying the faireſt countries in Europe, America is kept in peace. The wiſe and prudent ſyſtem of policy, adopted by our preſent adminiſtration, diſpelled the clouds which for a while darkened our political horriſon, and ſecured to our country Proſperity and Happineſs.

We are now to determine, whether, approving of the meaſures adopted by GEORGE WASHINGTON, and ſenſible of the bleſſings they have conferred on our country, we will chooſe Electors who have uniformly evinced an approbation of his conduct, and may therefore be expected to give their ſuffrages in favor of men, who will probably continue the ſame ſyſtem of wiſe and patriotic policy. If ſuch be our determination, the perſons now recommended will naturally become the objects of our choice. To the prudence of thoſe republican citizens, ſincerely attached to our national government, we may ſafely entruſt the power of making appointments ſo important and intereſting.

With no deſire of dictating to our fellow citizens, and with no intereſt but what is common to all, do we addreſs you. The happineſs of our country is involved in the choice that ſhall be made, and we therefore ſolicit your warmeſt exertions in ſupport of characters, whoſe ſuffrages will enſure the Peace and Proſperity of the United States.

GEORGE LATIMER, Chairman.

Atteſt. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Secretary.

At a meeting of a number of citizens, on Saturday evening, at Mr. Litle's ſchool-houſe, Colonel John Barker in the chair, the following addreſs was unanimouſly agreed upon, and ordered to be publiſhed

TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

At this eventful period, when Republicaniſm itſelf is menaced when every thing dear to a freeman is involved in the iſſue of the approaching election, permit us to ſound the tocſin of alarm. The independence of our country accompliſhed by the energy of freemen and cemented with their beſt blood, rent aſunder the bands which united us to a corrupt monarchy. A common danger preſſed us together during our revolutionary ſtruggle, and we atchieved by ſympathetic and enthuſiaſtic operation, what the energy of government alone on common occaſions could have effected. When the revolutionary ardor had begun to ſpend itſelf in calm and philoſophic reflection, a ſenſe of mutual intereſt and a ſentiment of republicaniſm, led us to ſtrengthen our bond of union under a conſtitution of virtual inſtead of nominal authority. This conſtitution formed and accepted by the people has guaranteed to them republican rights, and among thoſe the right to elect their Chief Magiſtrate. On the proper exercuſe of this right depends the future liberties and happineſs of our country. Attempts are at this moment making to place in the Preſidential Chair a man, who has proclaimed to the world his hoſtility to republican government. John Adams is in nomination for the Preſidency of the United States! He who is the profeſſed champion of the Britiſh conſtitution—he who is the declared advocate of ranks and orders in ſociety—he who is the enthuſiaſtic friend of hereditary power—he who has avowed, that a government ought to have the authority of changing the Conſtitution*—this is the man who is held up to your view as a fit character for Preſident of the United States.

Beware, fellow-citizens, how you are inſidiouſly led to give your ſuffrages to men who favour Mr. Adams's election. Neither the rights which you have derived from nature and your revolution, nor the conſtitution under whoſe beneficent ſhade you promiſed yourſelves ſecurity, can afford you protection, when you place at the head of your government the declared enemy of Republicaniſm, and the man who contends for the right of thoſe in authority to change the ſocial compact. The exiſtence of a ſtanding army may be the "*critical occaſion*" which he contends for, and the will of a Preſident, with ſuch an inſtrument to exact obedience, may be ſubſtituted for your conſtitution. We pronounce with the utmoſt ſolemnity, that our conſtitution will afford no bulwark againſt encroachments on our rights, when adminiſtered by men who contend for the power of moulding it according to their own ſenſe of expediency

Beware, fellow-citizens, of the artifices made uſe of by the friends of Mr. Adams. They have framed a ticket correſpondent with their wiſhes, and this ticket they have denominated the Jefferſon ticket, and have palmed it upon numbers of republicans under that treacherous garb. Aware of the badneſs of their cauſe, they are compelled to retreat to diſhoneſt means to accompliſh their purpoſes. Such a cauſe, like the bird of night, ſkulks from the light of the ſun Be not impoſed upon—The ticket which they have promulgated is compoſed of characters, that they believe will befriend the election of Mr. Adams. This alone is ſufficient to ſtamp it with your abhorrence.

Friday the 4th of November will be the day of election. Let no conſideration prevent you from aſſerting the moſt invaluable right of a freeman on that day. Neglect may make it the laſt day on which you will have the opportunity of exerciſing ſuch a priviledge. Mr. Adams may be elected through your inattention, and his "*critical occaſion*" may occur, which will rob you of your birth-right for ever. Let every citizen be impreſſed with the belief, that his ſingle vote will decide the fate of his country, and he will then be animated with a proper ſenſe of the importance of the occaſion, and his zeal will be correſpondent. As the election is to be by the ſtate at large, every vote will be of importance; to neglect giving a vote, therefore, under the belief, that you are in a minority in any particular diſtrict, will be a ſerious evil and ought to be cautiouſly guarded againſt. The ſtate of things has placed the deciſion of this important queſtion in the hands of Pennſylvania, viewing therefore the importance and reſponſibility attached to our ſituation, our exertions ought to receive an additional excitement.

Thomas Jefferſon is the man on whom the friends of republican government caſt their eyes. A man of ſuch enlightened views, ſuch pure patriotiſm, ſuch unſullied integrity, and ſuch zeal for human happineſs, can alone make our country flouriſhing, tranquil and happy. He will be the cement of diſcordant intereſts and of jarring paſſions—Of no party but the great party of human benefactors, he will allay the heats of our country, heal its diviſions, and calm the boiſterous elements of political controverſy—Under the adminiſtration of a man, untinctured with party ſpirit, citizen may ſmoke the calumet of peace with citizen, and every man may ſit down in quiet under his own vine and his own fig-tree—To promote the election of the great Jefferſon ought to be the object of every friend to republicaniſm and his country; to this end the following ticket was framed, and is recommended to your ſerious attention.

ELECTORS.

THOMAS M'KEAN, City of Philadelphia.
JACOB MORGAN, County of do.
JAMES BOYD, Cheſter.
JONAS HARTZELL, Northampton.
PETER MUHLENBERG, Montgomery.
JOSEPH HEISTER, Berks.
WILLIAM M'CLAY, Dauphin.
JAMES HANNA, Bucks.
JOHN WHITEHILL, Lancaſter.
WILLIAM IRWIN Cumberland.
ABRAHAM SMITH, Franklin.
WILLIAM BROWN, Mifflin.
JOHN PIPER, Bedford.
JOHN SMILIE, Fayette.
JAMES EDGAR, Waſhington.

By order of the Meeting,

JOHN BARKER, Chairman.
JOHN CLOYD, Secretary.

* *The very act by which ſeptennial parliaments were eſtabliſhed in England affords ſufficient proofs, that the power of altering the conſtitution itſelf might be delegated, and even exerciſed by the government upon certain critical occaſions.*

Anſwer to Paine's Rights of Man, by John Adams, Eſq.

On Monday, the 21ſt of November, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of *Abraham Boyer*, ſenr. deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 2 from Norriſtown, containing 180 acres of valuable land, be the ſame more or leſs, 75 whereof are excellent wood land, 15 acres well watered meadow, 6 acres under clover and timothy, in great heart, the remainder arable land, the whole under good fence; a valuable bearing orchard of 250 trees, part of which are of the beſt grafted fruit, together with a number of peach, pear and other fruit trees; there are on the premiſes a commodious 2 ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a large commodious ſtone barn, with ſtabling, a diſtillery, and a kitchen over a never failing ſpring of good water. An indiſputable title will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, on ſaid day, by

JOHN BOYER,
JACOB BOYER, } *Executors.*

October 31ſt, 1796.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 10th day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, in the county of Northampton, about 14 miles from Bethlehem, 4 from Nazareth, 9 from Eaſton, and 4 from the Wind-gap; bounded by lands of Conrad Germantown, Frederick Hahn, Henry Hopple, Ludwick Sharah and others, part of the eſtate of the heirs of two of the deceaſed daughters of the late *Henry Schleydorn*, deceaſed; containing 320 acres, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. on which there is a dwelling-houſe; about 60 acres of the ſaid premiſes is excellent arable land, already cleared, and about 260 acres woodland, chiefly all of the firſt quality, a great proportion of which will make excellent meadow, that may be watered by a never failing ſtream of water, which runs through the middle of ſaid tract, commonly called Lefever's creek, and on which there are two excellent mill ſeats. The ſituation of the premiſes is pleaſant and healthy, and will ſuit very well to divide into two or three farms—A draught of the ſame may be ſeen at the houſe of *John Huſton*.

Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

ADAM SNYDER, and JOHN HUSTON, } *Agents & Attornies of the Heirs aforeſaid.*

October 17th, 1796. *

To the ELECTORS of Cheſter County.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held on Friday, the 4th day of November next, at the uſual places of election, for the choice of fifteen perſons as Electors of a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, at which time and places reſpectively, all Conſtables, Inſpectors, Judges, Clerks and other officers, whoſe duty it was to attend the late election for Members of the General Aſſembly of this State, are required to give their attendance and to perform thoſe duties which the law preſcribes.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Oct. 14, 1796.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Saturday, the 12th of November next, on the premiſes, at 1 o'clock P. M. A meſſuage and 53 ½ acres and 26 perches of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John M'Grews, Henry Crayton, Caldwells, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Croſs and Lettice his wife, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th November next, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock P. M. A meſſuage and 2 tracts of land; one thereof containing 67 acres and 146 perches, the other 33 ½ acres, be the ſame more or leſs, both ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of Lettice Aubrey, Henry Crayton, Robert Brown, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Croſs and Lettice his wife, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. At divers times, at the particular requeſt of the defendants, the proceedings were ſtayed by plaintiffs, and the ſales poſtponed; but thoſe who incline to purchaſe may now take notice, that at the time and place above mentioned, theſe tracts, &c. will poſitively be ſtruck off to the higheſt bidders.

The above 3 tracts all lay adjoining each other, at a croſs road, in a public part of the country, and are ſaid to contain, by late ſurveys, conſiderable more acres than are above mentioned which are the old ſurveys, as recited in the mortgages.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 15, 1796.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament Doctor Archibald M'Clean, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of Public Vendue, on Monday, the 21ſt day of November inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, 19 miles from Philadelphia, 4 from the Crooked Billet, and 3 from the Spring-houſe Tavern, containing 156 acres, 45 whereof are woodland, 4 meadow and the remainder arable land; there are on the ſaid premiſes a good ſtone houſe and kitchen, a draw well of never failing water at the door, a log barn, with a frame ſhed at each end thereof, and a valuable orchard of grafted fruit. There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time and place a lot of land containing 10 acres, part clear and part woodland, ſituate on the great road leading from Montgomery to Horſham Meeting-houſe, about half a mile diſtant from the aforeſaid premiſes. The whole being late the real eſtate of the ſaid Doctor Archibald M'Clean, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

The titles to the aboveſaid premiſes are indiſputable.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the Falls townſhip, on the night of the 25th inſt. a dark dapple grey horſe, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, canters well, ſhod before, the ſhoes about half worn, with pot metal run on the toes, one nail clinched in a hole where he had been corked, a little mare faced. Whoever takes and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horſe.

JOHN COMFORT.

Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Oct. 29th, 1796. *

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on John Dickinſon's place, near the Riſing Sun tavern, Northern-Liberties, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, riſing 4 years old, ſhod before, carries well, and hath a natural trot, ſwitch tail, and has two remarkable white ſpots, one of them on her near ſhoulder, and the other on her off thigh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief and ſaid mare, ſo that the owner can have his mare again, and the thief brought to conviction, ſhall have Forty Dollars reward, and for the mare only, Twenty Dollars, paid by

YOST YONKER.

Northern Liberties, Oct. 27, 1796. *

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſmall brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOCH ARMITAGE.

* Oct. 31, 1796.

MILLS FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Merchant and Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill, with about 124 acres of good fertile land. The Mill is built of stone, about 50 by 30 feet, two stories high, with two water wheels; all the works have been lately repaired, and are now in complete order for manufacturing flour, &c. the boulting cloths are of the first quality, there being two for merchant, and two for country work; with hoisting and packing screws, rolling screen, fans, &c. The mills are turned by Buck Run, that never failing stream in Chester county, nearly on a strait direction between Middletown, Newport and Wilmington, about 23 miles from the two latter, and may be supplied with wheat very conveniently from Lancaster, and other adjacent counties. The mansion-house is new built with stone, well finished, with cellars under the whole, also a new two story log house, with a Cooper's shop, very convenient to the mill, a good spring of water near each house, a good barn, with stone stables, all in good order, and a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit. The fields are well divided, and a considerable part under clover. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

October 10th, 1796. * 4w.

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable estate, situate in Gloucester county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and opposite to Chester, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a soil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheese maker, and now of John Piffant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well situated, commodious barns, and stabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premises, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joseph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Litle, No. 40, North Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 9th instant, from the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, an apprentice boy, named WILLIAM RICHARDS, seventeen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very cross-eyed. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

DANIEL MELFORD.

N B. All persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril. *

October 12th, 1796.

CAME to the dwelling of the subscriber, living in Norristown township, Montgomery county, near Norris-town, upon the 23d of September last, a large pale red milch COW, with both ears marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN THOMAS.

October 7th, 1796. *

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Island for sale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Chesnut-street.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premises is a large two story brick house, and frame kitchen adjoining, stone cart house, and convenient frame barn, hay house, and stabling; also two tenements to accommodate small families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the same distance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and several landing places thereon, that shallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, easy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or grass, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, south Water-street, and for terms of sale, to the subscriber, on the premises.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

WHEREAS the partnership of *Jonathan Bowen & Son* is dissolved by mutual consent, all those that are indebted to said firm, are requested to come and settle the same by the 1st of October next; and all those that have any demands are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

JONATHAN BOWEN & SON.

Bridge-town, Sept. 10. *

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons an soup ladles

A L S O,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses

A L S O,

Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To pass through READING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage since his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh: Having duly considered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much less time than formerly, for which purpose he has supplied himself with several excellent horses and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future custom. From the 19th instant the journey between Philadelphia and Harrisburgh (during the summer season) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the passengers, he intends not to admit more than seven in each stage. He likewise purposes to keep a stage running from Harrisburgh to Carlisle twice in each week, during the summer season, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, solicits a continuation of his former customers, and remains the public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will start and arrive during the summer season as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the same evenings, and at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harrisburgh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the same evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The stage running from Harrisburgh to Carlisle will be so accommodated, as to arrive at Carlisle from Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at noon: the same days in each week will bring passengers from Carlisle to Philadelphia the same evening.

BILL of FARE.

Passage from Carlisle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harrisburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way passengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one passenger.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 22d of the 6th month last, from the subscriber, living in West-Nottingham, Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, JEREMIAH FAGAN, better than eighteen years of age, light grey eyes, fair skin, and freckled, about five feet eight or nine inches high, short curly dark brown hair, pretty talkative, and apt to swear, when angry, this country born; had on and took with him, a drab coloured coat, with large metal buttons, a short coat, ditto, with wooden buttons, both lined with blue and brown lindsey, one fine shirt, two coarse, ditto, fustian jacket and trowsers, olive colour, one pair of coperas and one pair dyed trowsers, two wool hats, one new, coarse leather shoes, with large carved buckles, he is fond of driving a team. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HAINES.

Sept. 27th, 1796. ‖ 6. w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, within a mile of Whitemarsh Church, about three weeks ago, a dark brindled COW, with a white streak along her back, has a crumpled horn, and is dry. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILLIP LEAR.

Sept. 14th, 1796. *

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampson Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceased,
against
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the state of New-Jersey, directed to me, the subscriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the said state, and in pursuance of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March next, all those certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, situate, lying and being at the head of Muskinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Sussex, in the said state of New-Jersey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premises are sold under a decree of the said Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies arising from such sale may be applied to the discharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, given and executed to their testator, the said William Neate, deceased, by the said Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the costs of suit by the said Court awarded to the said complainants.

The sale will commence on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and sufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff to the county of Morris.

120 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, last night, from the pasture of the subscriber, a large well made elegant light brown HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, carries well, is in good order, one hind foot remarkably mixed with white and brown hair, has no other white about him, is about twelve years old, and goes well in harness. Whoever secures the horse, and delivers him to me, shall receive twenty dollars, and for the thief, if convicted, the further reward of one hundred dollars, paid by the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county.

CASPAR WISTAR.

September 13, 1796. 6w. †

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen, last night, from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Pikeland township, Chester county, near the Yellow Springs, a dark brown MARE, 5 years old last spring, has a small star in her forehead, mixed with black hairs, trots and paces, about 15 hands high, has one white hind foot, shod round, the fore shoes almost new; has had a colt this season, which has been late weaned from her. Whoever takes up the Mare and Thief, and secures them, so that the owner may get the Mare [illegible] the Thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or forty dollars for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL SLOANEACRE.

Pikeland township, Chester county, October 2. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the beginning of the 7th Month last, a BULL STAG, supposed to be three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN LEWIS.

Vincent township, Chester county, 9th Month, 22d, 1796. *

TO BE SOLD.

THE time of a healthy Negro BOY, who has been brought up to farming business, and particularly to driving a team; he is about 17 years of age, and will be sold for 10 years, then to be manumitted agreeably to the laws of New-Jersey. For terms, apply to

JAMES STRATTON.

Swedesborough, Sept. 20, 1796.

CAME to the subscriber's, living in Oxford township, Chester county, about the latter end of May last, a red STEER, with some white spots, and a white face, and is supposed to be 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES WHITE.

September 2d, 1796. *

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

FORTY acres of cleared land, situate in the township of Elsenborough, in the county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Anthony Keasbey, Esq; and others; the soil is of an exellent quality, and the whole is enclosed with good fences. There is a young thrifty apple orchard on said premises, of near 100 trees. The whole to be sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. The above land lies adjoining the town of Salem, and is very suitable for building-lots. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made easy. Enquire of the subscriber, in the town of Salem.

JESSE KEASBEY. *

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or separate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

John Thompson & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform those who admire, and would wish to encourage any improvement in those arts which are an ornament to a state; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inspection, the first number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Pressed Bible,

Which they believe to be the most beautiful production of its nature hitherto seen.

Similar works in Europe have for some years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taste: the present production is an attempt to shew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every respect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been bestowed on it by some of the first characters, the proprietors are warranted in saying, they have been successful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the best ever used here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are also American—and the whole apparatus for hot-pressing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is also the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The first number may be inspected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-street.

It is proposed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, *Spruce-street.*

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3460.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1796.

On Monday, the 21ſt of November, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of *Abraham Boyer*, ſenr. deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 2 from Norriſtown, containing 180 acres of valuable land, be the ſame more or leſs, 75 whereof are excellent wood land, 15 acres well watered meadow, 6 acres under clover and timothy, in great heart, the remainder arable land, the whole under good fence; a valuable bearing orchard of 250 trees, part of which are of the beſt grafted fruit, together with a number of peach, pear and other fruit trees; there are on the premiſes a commodious 2 ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a large commodious ſtone barn, with ſtabling, a diſtillery, and a kitchen over a never failing ſpring of good water. An indiſputable title will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, on ſaid day, by

JOHN BOYER,
JACOB BOYER, } *Executors.*

October 31ſt, 1796. ‖

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 10th day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, in the county of Northampton, about 14 miles from Bethlehem, 4 from Nazareth, 9 from Eaſton, and 4 from the Wind-gap; bounded by lands of Conrad Germantown, Frederick Hahn, Henry Hopple, Ludwick Sharah and others, part of the eſtate of the heirs of two of the deceaſed daughters of the late *Henry Schleydorn*, deceaſed; containing 320 acres, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. on which there is a dwelling-houſe; about 60 acres of the ſaid premiſes is excellent arable land, already cleared, and about 260 acres woodland, chiefly all of the firſt quality, a great proportion of which will make excellent meadow, that may be watered by a never failing ſtream of water., which runs through the middle of ſaid tract, commonly called Lefever's creek, and on which there are two excellent mill ſeats. The ſituation of the premiſes is pleaſant and healthy, and will ſuit very well to divide into two or three farms—A draught of the ſame may be ſeen at the houſe of *John Huſton.*

Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

ADAM SNYDER, and JOHN HUSTON, } *Agents & Attornies of the Heirs aforeſaid.*

October 17th, 1796. *

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament Doctor Archibald M'Clean, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of Public Vendue, on Monday, the 21ſt day of November inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, 19 miles from Philadelphia, 4 from the Crooked Billet, and 3½ from the Spring-houſe Tavern, containing 156 acres, 45 whereof are woodland, 4 meadow and the remainder arable land; there are on the ſaid premiſes a good ſtone houſe and kitchen, a draw well of never failing water at the door, a log barn, with a frame ſhed at each end thereof, and a valuable orchard of grafted fruit. There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time and place a lot of land containing 10 acres, part clear and part woodland, ſituate on the great road leading from Montgomery to Horſham Meeting-houſe, about half a mile diſtant from the aforeſaid premiſes. The whole being late the real eſtate of the ſaid Doctor Archibald M'Clean, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

WLILIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

The titles to the aboveſaid premiſes are indiſputable.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the Falls townſhip, on the night of the 25th inſt. a dark dapple grey horſe, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, riſing 5 years old, a natural trotter, canters well, ſhod before, the ſhoes about half worn, with pot metal run on the toes, one nail clinched in a hole where he had been corked, a little mare faced. Whoever takes and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horſe.

JOHN COMFORT.

Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Oct. 29th, 1796. *

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſmall brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOCH ARMITAGE.

Oct. 31, 1796.

From the London Gazette, of September 23.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Captain Anſtruther, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, Windecken, September 10.

My Lord,

I have the ſatisfaction of informing your Lordſhip, that the progreſs of the Auſtrian arms continue to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted ſucceſs.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke, having quitted his camp near Wurtzburg on the 5th, puſhed on a ſtrong advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant General Kray, to ſecure the De Bouche of the Speſſart.—That officer, arriving in the neighbourhood of Aſchaffenbourg in the afternoon of the 6th, found the enemy, to the number of two thouſand men, poſted ſo as to diſpute the paſs from the foreſt. After a ſevere cannonade, which laſted a conſiderable time, he attacked them with much ſpirit, drove them from their advantageous poſition, and his cavalry, ſtill purſuing them without heſitation through the town, diſperſed them in the woods on the other ſide of the Meyn. The loſs of the enemy on this occaſion amounts to above a thouſand men, of whom ſix hundred are priſoners.

The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Aſchaffenbourg, where the main body halted on the 8th; but intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceding night, the advanced guards were puſhed on ſucceſſively to the Kintzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th, his Royal Highneſs marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken, the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedburg.

Ten thouſand men, drawn from the garriſon of Mayence, have advanced towards Kenigſtein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th) and will be a very eſſential reinforcement of infantry to the army.

The conſequences of theſe rapid and deciſive movements have exceeded the expectations of the moſt ſanguine, and have uniformly fruſtrated the deſigns and efforts of the enemy.

Jourdan, who after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on to Fulda, was ſtill in hopes of gaining before the Archduke, the ſtrong poſition of Bergen, where, reinforced by the two diviſions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progreſs of the Auſtrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schluititern, on the great road from Fulda to Hannau, in the evening of the 6th; but finding that the Duke was already maſter of Aſchaffenbourg, he gave up his attempt, and, turning to the right, directed his march acroſs the Vogelſburg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to aſſemble his army.

From information of the moſt authentic nature, relative to the preſent ſituation of the French troops, I can venture to aſſure your Lordſhip, that they are in a ſtate of the utmoſt confuſion and deſpondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms and are almoſt naked. Their retreat has loſt all ſemblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Exceſſive fatigue had probably deſtroyed more of them than the ſword; and the continual dread they entertain of a general riſing of the peaſantry in the countries they traverſe, has ſpread a panic among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loſs which Jourdan has ſuſtained ſince he advanced from the Lahn may be eſtimated, without exaggeration, at twenty thouſand men; a number which muſt be daily encreaſed by deſertion, in the preſent ſtate of his army.

The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited a ſcene of depravity, which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been univerſal in every rank and in every department of the army.

Every ſpecies of violence has been exerciſed on the perſons as well as on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to aſhes, without the exiſtence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and the countries, through which their army has paſſed, exhibit every where a ſpectacle of the utmoſt deſolation and diſtreſs.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) *R. ANSTRUTHER, Captain 3d guards.*

Head-Quarters of His Royal Highneſs the Arch-duke Charles, Windecken, Sept. 11.

MY LORD,

By reports received from General La Tour it appears, that on the 1ſt and 2d inſtant, Moreau attempted, with his right wing, to make himſelf maſter of the bridge on the Yſer at Munich. After a very obſtinate combat, which laſted the whole of both days, he was repulſed by the Prince of Fuſtenberg with conſiderable loſs.

General La Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of General Nauendorff, attacked on the ſecond, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the ſpace of ſix leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruch, however, the enemy, having received conſiderable reinforcements, poſted himſelf ſo advantageouſly, that Gen. Latour, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts to diſlodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original poſt behind the Yſer; having however ſucceeded in the object of operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fuſtenberg.

There is as yet no poſitive information that Moreau has began his retreat, although, from the late movements, there is reaſon to apprehend that he is making preparations for it.

I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed) R. ANSTRUTHER, Captain 3d Guards.

Buonaparte General in Chief of the army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Trent, 6th Sept.

"Citizen Directors,

"The diviſion of General Maſſena paſſed the Adige, on the 16th (Sept. 2) at Galo, and arrived at the Als on the 17th, following the great road of the Tyrol; the ſame day, at two in the morning, our cavalry ſabred the advanced poſts of the enemy, and took from them ſix pieces of cannon. The diviſion of Gen. Angerau quitted Verona at the ſame time, and bore upon the heights that ſeparate the Venetian States from the Tyroleſe.

The diviſion of Gen. Vaubois departed at the ſame time from Storo. By the left of the lake of Garda, his advanced guards arrived at Torgole, where he was joined by the brigade of Gen. Gueruſe, who had himſelf embarked at Sr. Salo, on the Lake of Garda; his advanced guard, commanded by the General of Brigade St. Hullaire, met the enemy at Sarca, routed them, and took fifty priſoners.

On the 17th at night, Gen. Pigeon, commanding the light infantry of Gen. Maſſena's diviſion, informed me that the enemy in force had retained the village of Seravale; that he had received orders to attack it; that he had forced the enemy, and made 300 priſoners.

On the 18th, at day break, we found ourſelves in the preſence of the enemy: one of their diviſions occupied the impregnable defiles of Morca; another, beyond Adige, protected the intrenched camp of Mori. Gen. Pigeon, with a part of the light infantry, attacked the enemy with his riflemen; Brigadier Gen. Victor, with the 18th demi-brigade of infantry, pierced by the great road; this inſtant Gen. Vaubois attacked the camp of Mori; after a vigorous conteſt of two hours, the enemy every where fell back.

Citizen Marois, my Aid-de-Camp, carried an order to Gen. Dubois to advance the 1ſt regiment of huſſars, and purſue the enemy. This brave General put himſel at their head and decided the affair; but he received three balls, which mortally wounded him. One of his Aids-de-Camp had been juſt killed by his ſide. An inſtant afterwards I found the General expiring—"I die (ſaid he) for the Republic—would that I had time to know whether the victory is complete."—He immediately expired.

The enemy retired to Roveredo. I ordered General Rampout to paſs with the 32d brigade between that town and the Adige; General Victor, in the mean time, entered, at full charge, the main ſtreet; the enemy again fell back, leaving a great number of dead, and priſoners. During this time Gen. Vaubois forced the entrenched camp of Mori, and purſued the enemy on the other bank of the Adige. It was one in the afternoon; the enemy profited of the difficulties of the country to front us in all the defiles, and effected their retreat to Trent. We had then only taken three pieces of cannon, and 1000 priſoners.

General Maſſena cauſed all the half brigades to rally, and give a moment's repoſe to his diviſion, during which we went, with two ſquadrons of cavalry, to reconnoitre the movements of the enemy in their retreat. They rallied before Callieno to cover Trent, and give time to their head-quarters to evacuate the place. Though beaten all the day, their poſition before Callieno was inattackable. The Adige almoſt touched the ſteep mountains, and formed a paſs of forty toiſes broad, cloſed by a village, an elevated caſtle and a good wall, which joined the Adige to the mountain, where they had placed all their artillery. New diſpoſitions were neceſſary. Gen. Dammartin began a cannonade with 8 pieces of light artillery. He had choſen a poſition which commanded the narrow parts of the mountain. Gen. Pigeon [illegible] with the light infantry upon the right: 300 riflemen threw themſelves upon the ſhore of the Adige to commence a fuſillade; and three demi-brigades in a cloſe column, and in battalions, paſſed the defile. The enemy, harraſſed by the lively fire of artillery, and the boldneſs of our ſoldiers, did not reſiſt the maſs of our columns, but abandoned the entrance of the paſs. Terror ſpread through all their lines. Our cavalry purſued. Citizen Marvis, with 50 huſſars, gained their head, and ſtopped the whole column of the enemy. He croſſed it, and was himſelf ſurrounded, thrown upon the ground, and wounded; a part of the enemy's force marched over his body; he is ſeverely hurt, but none of his wounds are mortal. The chief of the firſt regiment of huſſars is killed. Citizen Fliſſiere, Capt. of my company of guides, ſaw two pieces of cannon on the point of eſcaping; he flew upon them with five or ſix guides, and notwithſtanding the efforts of the enemy, ſtopped the pieces.

Six or ſeven thouſand priſoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 caiſſoons, and ſeven ſtandards—Such are the fruits of the battle of Roveredo, one of the moſt ſucceſsful of the campaign: The other loſs of the enemy muſt have been conſiderable.

On the 10th, at eight in the morning, Gen. Maſſena entered Trent. Wurmſer had quitted it in the evening, to take refuge by Baſſano. Gen. Vaubois, with his diviſion, ſoon marched in purſuit of the enemy, whoſe rear guard was intrenched at Lavis, behind the river Laviſio, and guarded the bridge, which it was neceſſary for us to paſs.

Gen. Dellemagne, not without much difficulty, paſſed under the fire of the enemy, at the head of the 25th demi-brigade. Gen. Murat paſſed at the head of a detachment of the 10th Chaſſeurs, carying an equal number of infantry. Gen. Leclere, with 3 Chaſſeurs, and citizen Deſaix, chief of the brigade of

Allobrogi, accompanied by 12 Carabineers, had been able to turn the enemy, and place themſelves in ambuſcade about half a league in advance. The enemy's cavalry, as they were ſaving themſelves at a gallop, found themſelves ſtopped. Leclere was ſlightly wounded. The enemy endeavoured to open a paſſage, but the twelve Carabineers croſſed their bayonets, and formed an inattackable rampart. The night was already dark; 100 of the enemy's huſſars, and 3 or 400 infantry, with one ſtandard of Wurmſer's huſſars, were taken.

You may ſoon expect a more bloody and deciſive battle.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Liſle, Sept. 19.

"The army of Italy, purſuing its conqueſt, has beaten the enemy in ſix ſucceſſive battles; taken 1600 priſoners, 20 ſtandards, 70 pieces of cannon, immenſe magazines, and 45 leagues of country.

"The wrecks of the army, with the General, are ſurrounded by the Republican army.

(Signed "CHAPPE."

Army of Italy.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the inhabitants of the Tyroleſe.

Head-quarters at Breſcia, Auguſt 30th.

"You ſolicit the protection of the French army. If you expect it, you muſt ſhew yourſelves worthy of it. Since the majority of you is well diſpoſed, compel the few malcontents who are among you to be peaceable. Their outrageous conduct has a tendency to bring upon their country the calamities of war.

"The ſuperiority of the French arms is now manifeſt. The Emperor's miniſters, bought by Engliſh gold, betray that country. That unfortunate Prince commits an error in every meaſure he adopts.

"You wiſh for peace! The French are fighting for that object. We march upon your territory for the expreſs purpoſe of obliging the Court of Vienna to accede to the prayer of deſolate Europe, and to liſten to the entreaties of her people; we come not here with a view of extending our dominions. Nature has pointed out the limits of France by the interſection of the Alps and the Rhine. [illegible] has placed the Tyroleſe as a line of demarcation for the Houſe of Auſtria.

"Tyroleans! whatever your paſt conduct may have been, return to your habitations! abandon the colours which have been ſo often diſgraced, and which you are unable to defend.

"The conquerors of the Alps and of Italy are not now oppoſed to an hoſt of enemies. They are in purſuit of a few victims, whom the generoſity of my country commands me to ſpare.

"We are formidable in battle, but we are the friends of thoſe who give us an hoſpitable reception.

"The religion, the cuſtoms, and the property of the communes, who ſubmit, ſhall be reſpected.

"The communes, whoſe Tyrolean inhabitants have not returned on our arrival, ſhall be burnt; the inhabitants taken as hoſtages and ſent to France.

"When a commune has ſubmitted, the Syndics ſhall be bound to deliver, in in one hour after, a liſt of the inhabitants who are in the pay of the Emperor, and if they ſhould ſide with the Tyrolean inhabitants, their houſes ſhall be immediately burnt, and their relations arreſted and ſent as hoſtages to France.

"The Tyroleans who ſhall co-operate with the free inhabitants, and are taken with arms in their hands, ſhall be inſtantly ſhot.

"The Generals of diviſion are charged with the ſtricteſt execution of this arret.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

"The above is an authentic copy.

(Signed) "A. BERTHIER,
General of Diviſion, &c."

Military operations in Germany.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.

The Sambre and Meuſe army, under the command of General Jourdan, is not retiring to Frankfort, as was ſaid; it has, on the contrary, advanced in front of Schweinfurt, on the news of the Archduke Charles having withdrawn his troops to oppoſe Gen. Moreau.

The following is the foundation of the report of the complete defeat of the French. A conſiderable body of peaſants, well organized, having cavalry, and commanded by a great number of Auſtrian deſerters, having been informed of the check experienced by Gen. Jourdan near Nuremberg, quitted the wood of Speſſart, where they had formed, and fell upon Neuſtadt, where were the Etat Major and all the Adminiſtrations. The brigands marched the guards, and took all the equipage of the Generals.

General Ernouf and the Etat Major ſaved themſelves almoſt naked, and arrived at Frankfort in the greateſt diſorder. The news was immediately ſpread that the Auſtrians were advancing, and that Gen. Jourdan even had been made priſoner. As ſoon as the truth was known, Gen. Ernouf, at the head of a body of dragoons and infantry, attacked the brigands with vigour. We are ignorant of the reſult of the combat; but ſeveral of the brigands have been ſent to Frankfort in chains.

On the 14th the Pruſſian troops took poſſeſſion of Nuremberg, and proclaimed its union with the Pruſſian States.—(From the Paris Papers.)

COBLENTZ, Sept. 11.

Gen. Margeu's diviſion in the Hundſfruck, and which is encreaſing daily by new troops coming from the interior, is to be immediately augmented by the diviſions of Pancet and Bonnarn, which are to croſs the Rhine at Nieuwid. Theſe diviſions will be increaſed by others from the army of the North. By means of theſe reinforcements Gen. Jourdan, who has taken a poſition from Friedberg to the mouth of the Lahn, will be in a condition to reſume offenſive operations.

The Auſtrians appear to be checked in their purſuit, and ſeeing that General Moreau does not follow the movements of Jourdan, the Archduke will be forced to withdraw a great part of his army to the Danube, either to attack the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, or to re-inforce Gen. Frolich, and Wulſt.

It does not appear that the Sambre and Meuſe army has yet paſſed the Lahn. We are aſſured the head-quarters are at Wetzlar. From Treves we learn, that reinforcements are paſſing for the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.—(From the Bruſſels paper.)

WILHEMSBAD, Sept. 2.

The Auſtrians entered Frankfort on the ſeventh. On the eighth, in the afternoon, the blockade of Mentz was not raiſed. The Sambre and Meuſe army is aſſembling between the Lahn and Mein. The reinforcements received by that army are incalculable. A conſiderable corps is defiling along the Moſelle, and another along the lower Rhine, coming from Holland and the countries between the Meuſe and the Rhine.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

Capture of Ratiſbon by Gen. Moreau.

The army of the Rhine and Moſelle, after having occupied Munich, has got poſſeſſion of Ratiſbon, from whence it is marching to take the Archduke in the rear.

The laſt intelligence received from the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, dated the 15th, in ſtating the account of their retrograde movement, has produced in the public mind the moſt painful ſenſations reſpecting the left of our line operations. Advices of the 24th and 25th, the only accounts that have come to hand ſince the date above mentioned, have in part allayed the ſenſations which the preceding diſpatch ought not to have produced, and the manifeſt abſurdity of the alarms excited by vague and ridiculous reports, and the credulity of thoſe who entertain them.

The ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein is not as yet raiſed. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe has not fallen back upon the Rhine, as was reported, but upon the Lahn, where they occupy very advantageous poſitions; they will remain ſtationary in thoſe poſitions until they reſume the offenſive, by marching back to the heart of Germany, and forming a line with the front of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, which is ſupported on one ſide by the Danube, on the other by the mountains of Tyrol. Thus, by their conjoint operations, they will aim a blow at the vitals of Auſtria, which peace alone can avert.

Anecdote of Gen. Hoche. When this officer was going to the weſtern departments to ſerve as general of diviſion, under Aubert Dubayet, a friend of his remarked it as a hardſhip, "that a man who had commanded two great armies, united, and who had conquered Brunſwick and Wurmſer, ſhould take a ſubaltern command, and on a theatre of war ſo obſcure as that of La Vendee." "I would go," replied the other, "if they were to ſend me as a Corporal. I know that I ſhall finiſh this war, that will be my glory. No perſon hitherto has known the proper treatment of this malady. The war in La Vendee is the cholic of the Republic, which I ſhall cure."—He went and kept his word.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

In the High Court of Admiralty. Sir James Marriot, Judge.

Samuel Bayard, Agent of the United States, &c. in behalf of Meſſrs. John and Thomas Stephens, and Iſrael Thorndike, citizens of the United States, and owners of the ſchooner Relief and cargo, Aſa Cole, maſter,—Claimants—againſt

General Sir Charles Grey, and Admiral Sir John Jarvis.

The Relief was an American veſſel ſeized by the Britiſh forces at Martinique ſhortly after the capture of that iſland. On the 19th of April 1794, ſhe was libelled in a pretended Court of Admiralty eſtabliſhed at Martinique by the captors. On the fifth of May the veſſel and cargo were ſold, and on the 14th they were condemned.

On the 28th of February 1795, Mr. Bayard filed his claim in the high Court of Admiralty, on behalf of the owners; and a monition thereupon iſſued againſt Admiral Jarvis and General Grey, directing them to bring into the Regiſtry of the Court the ſhip's papers and all the depoſitions taken in preparatory. The captors, though a year had elapſed from the time of the iſſuing the monition, brought in no papers, and the King's advocate and proctor admitted, that they did not expect any. The cauſe was therefore heard on the ex parte evidence produced by the claimants.

Doctors Nicholl and Laurence for the claimants, and Sir William Scott, the King's Advocate, for the captors.

On the 2d of February 1796, Sir James Marriot delivered his opinion as follows:

Since the King's advocate and proctor both admit that there is no proſpect of ſhortly, if at all, receiving from their clients any further papers reſpecting theſe American veſſels ſeized at Martinique, as they admit this veſſel to be one of thoſe ſeized and ſold by perſons under the orders of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jarvis, and as the claimants have done all in their power to have the ſhips papers brought forward, and not being able to obtain them from the captors, have furniſhed ſuch as were in their power, I do not ſee how I can do otherwiſe than decree the reſtitution of this veſſel and cargo.

Dr. Nicholl then moved, that the reſtitution might be accompanied with coſts and damages, and Sir William Scott ſubmitting to the judgment of the court, the Judge further declared as follows:

Whenever a wrong has been done, it is the duty of a court of Juſtice, when applied to, not only to repair that wrong, but to decree the party aggrieved compenſation for the loſs he may have ſuſtained by the illegal detention of his property. In all caſes where ſeamen have come into this court to demand the wages that have been wrongfully detained from them, I have made it a rule to direct payment not only of the wages due them, but alſo of the coſts and charges they have been put to in recovering them. It is immaterial whether the defendants in this caſe have done the wrong themſelves or others under their command. They know of the ſeizure and ſale of theſe veſſels; they conſtituted this pretended court of admiralty for the purpoſe of condemning them; and their agents have received the proceeds of theſe veſſels and cargoes, which I have no doubt they have taken good care of. But theſe proceedings as againſt the Americans were wrongful, and they muſt have juſtice done them. This money ſo illegally gotten muſt be refunded to its proper owners. It is a pity that brave men are not always wiſe men. But I have nothing to ſay to them as officers or as men—they appear now before the court as parties to a ſuit, and it is my duty to enforce the rules of juſtice.

As to Sir Charles Grey, he might have had little to do in the buſineſs; but Sir John Jarvis muſt and ought to have known better.—Let the veſſel be reſtored, with coſts and damages.

As the King's advocate was not prepared in the other caſes, the Judge, with the conſent of the claimants council, directed them to ſtand over to the next admiralty day; but at the ſame time he ſaid, do not let it be told in America, that this Court declines ſitting to hear and decide theſe caſes. I am willing to hear as many as council are prepared to argue. The captors were in a great hurry to ſell theſe veſſels and pocket the money. As they have now had the uſe of it long enough, they ſhould reſtore it with a good grace to thoſe who have a right to demand it.

Mr. Hoffman has arrived in London, from Paris, whither he had been diſpatched by the Daniſh Miniſter to procure a paſſport for a confidential agent of ours, to repair to Paris, for the purpoſe of opening a negociation for peace. Mr. Hoffman's reception, it is ſaid, was favourable; and the anſwer which he brings from the Directory, though not yet divulged, is ſaid to be conciliatory. [Other accounts ſtate, that the French ſtill inſiſt on the reduction of our fleet to 40 ſail of the line, with the ceſſion of Jamaica and Gibraltar.]

Sales of Real Eſtate.

Will be publicly expoſed to ſale, at Newtown, (the ſeat of juſtice) Bucks county, on the 17th day of November, inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THAT commodious and pleaſantly ſituated houſe and lot, which for health and good proſpect is inferior to none in the place. The houſe is two ſtories high, very large and convenient, ſuitable for any public buſineſs; there is a good kitchen, a well of good water at the door, with ſtables, and other neceſſary outbuildings. The lot is 107 feet front on Queen-ſtreet, and 78 feet on Main-ſtreet. Another lot of 64 feet on Main-ſtreet, and 95 on King-ſtreet. Alſo, that valuable ſtand for a tavern, now occupied as ſuch by the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, in good repair; an excellent kitchen and cellar, a well of good water by the door, a good garden, barn, ſtables, &c. the lot is 60 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 143 feet on King-ſtreet. Another lot adjoining, of 190 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 36 feet on King-ſtreet. Alſo, another lot of 36 feet on Queen-ſtreet, and 57 on Second-ſtreet, 18 acres of which are excellent meadow, chiefly watered. The above is well encloſed and in good order.

Alſo, Will be expoſed to ſale on ſame day, a number of valuable horſes, a new ſtage waggon, with harneſs complete, now running from Newtown to Philadelphia; alſo other harneſs, a new ſleigh, waggon, ſundry milch cows, and farming utenſils, as well as houſhold furniture.

Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of April next, and an indiſputable title executed. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, where the chart of the lots may be ſeen, and the conditions made known.

JOHN TORBERT.

Newtown, Nov. 4, 1796.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the fourteenth day of November, at the houſe of the late widow Kille, on the banks of the Delaware, near Raccoon lower bridge,

A Quantity of houſhold and kitchen furniture, working oxen, horſes, milch cows, fat cattle, hogs, ſheep, two light riding waggons, with harneſs, one ſleigh, rye in the ground, and in the buſhel, Indian corn, and all kinds of farming utenſils, a quantity of hay. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

RICHARD TITTERMARY.

N. B. Said farm to be let on a leaſe for one or more years.

November 1, 1796. †

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 18th inſtant (on the premiſes, about one mile from the borough of Cheſter, in Delaware county) a meſſuage, tenement and plantation, containing 70 acres of land, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Peter Salkerd, Joſeph Aſhbridge, and others. This eſtate is beautifully ſituated, in view of the river Delaware; the ſoil is of good quality, and will admit of very great improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Salkeld, deceaſed, at the ſuit of Mary Norris, adminiſtratrix of Joſeph Parker, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Nov. 7, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, a red and white COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JONATHAN THOMAS.

Nov. 8, 1796.

BALTIMORE, November 5.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Juno, Captain Robert Peak, in 39 days from Briſtol—By Captain Peak we have received a Briſtol paper of the 24th September, from which we have copied the following

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Yeſterday Dutch papers to the 23d inſtant incluſive, were received at the office of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State. Theſe papers, the writers of which can ſcarcely be ſuſpected of fabricating any thing inimical to to the cauſe of the French, contain accounts from Jourdan's army as late as the 9th inſt. By theſe accounts it appears, that the Archduke had vigorouſly purſued his flying foe; that Jourdan, driven back to the Rhine, attempted on the 8th to make a ſtand on its right bank. He received the attack of the victorious Auſtrians, and again experienced a complete defeat—ſo complete, that it is reaſonably concluded his army is almoſt wholly annihilated. On the 9th General Jourdan himſelf is ſtated to have croſſed the Rhine, with a ſmall body of attendants. The Auſtrians are ſaid to be in poſſeſſion of Frankfort.

Jourdan's retreat and defeat are painted in ſtill ſtronger colours than they have yet appeared in this country. The left wing of his army is ſaid, in a letter from Weſel, of the 10th, to have been entirely cut off, and that it was not known what had become of it. The loſs in artillery and baggage ſuſtained by the French has been very great.

Letters from Cologne, of the 9th, ſtate that a part of Jourdan's army had then began to croſs the Rhine.

An article from Ratiſbon, of the 2d, contains the account of an action having taken place on the 1ſt inſt. between the Auſtrians and the French army under Gen. Moreau. This action took place between Ingolſtadt and Geiſenfeldt.—Moreau was completely defeated, and the loſs is ſtated to have been conſiderable on both ſides.

The mail likewiſe confirms the report of Gen. Maſſena's defeat in the Tyrol.

An intimation has been given to our miniſters from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, through the medium of her ambaſſador at our court, that ſhe is ready, if a peace ſhould not be immediately concluded, to march an army of 50,000 men into Germany, to act againſt the French in conjunction with the Auſtrians. This circumſtance is by no means an unpleaſant one, even ſhould a negociation take place. To obtain fair and honorable terms of peace, it is eſſential that we ſhould be prepared for a vigorous proſecution of the war.

Two different Dutch papers, of the ſame date, likewiſe ſtate, that Moreau had experienced a defeat at Ingoldſtadt. This circumſtance is ſtrongly ſupported by probability; for the Auſtriau army under General Latour, reinforced by 40,000, men, and no doubt invigorated by the accounts of the Archduke's rapid ſucceſs, would feel itſelf in a ſtate to act offenſively. The advices by this day's Hamburg mail confirm this ſuppoſition.

The Dutch papers above quoted, further ſtate the accounts of a victory gained in the Tyrol, over the French army under the command of Gen. Maſſena. No particulars of this laſt affair are given; but this account is corroborated by advice received yeſterday by the Neapolitan Ambaſſador, which ſtate ſome advantages gained by the Neapolitan army, acting in conjunction with the Auſtrians, in conſiderable force, againſt the French.

This morning arrived in town the Hamburgh mail due on Sunday laſt. It gives an ample confirmation of the news above ſtated to have reached town yeſterday in the Dutch papers.

Letters have been received in the city from Leghorn, ſtating, in poſitive terms, the death of Gen. Buonaparte; but no particulars are mentioned.

Mr. Hammond, under Secretary of State, landed at Scarborough on Monday. He brought over with him Capt. Anſtruther's diſpatches, which he forwarded to town, and which arrived yeſterday morning.

No paſſport, nor any anſwer to the application ſaid to be made for one, has yet reached this country. Whatever that anſwer may be, it cannot be ſaid that the Directory have raſhly given it.

A letter from Bruſſels of the 16th inſtant ſays, that "the French were then retreating at all points; and the Auſtrian army rapidly purſuing them with the utmoſt ſucceſs. Gen. Jourdan's equipage had arrived at Coblentz; all the roads were covered with waggons loaded with wounded; Bernadotte is amongſt the number. A poſtſcript to the above letter, ſays, we are this moment informed that Jourdan has transferred his head-quarters to the left bank of the Rhine.

The Paris papers ſay, that Gen. Moreau has got poſſeſſion of Ratiſbon, from whence the French was marching to take the Archduke in the rear.

An expreſs was received late laſt night from Paris, with an account of ſome ſignal victories obtained by the French army in Italy.

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, (Ireland) dated 2d Sept.

We have the news of the Spaniards declaring war againſt us, which we are making every preparation for. The country here is in the greateſt fermentation, with united Iriſhmen, and another party, called the Orange men; they are conſtantly fighting and killing one another. The Orange party are ſtrong for government, and are backed by all deſpots, who have ſworn to extirpate all Catholics. We have nothing here but trouble and diſcontent. The militia are all turned out united Iriſhmen, being moſtly Catholics; they have joined the Preſbyterians on account of the Orange mens' oath, and don't ſeem to obey the commands of government.

Philadelphia, November 9.

Department of State, Nov. 1ſt, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, concerning the commerce of neutral nations.

This decree makes no diſtinction between neutral powers, who can claim only the rights ſecured to them by the law of nations, and others, between whom and the French Republic, treaties have impoſed ſpecial obligations. Where no treaties exiſt, the Republic, by ſeizing and confiſcating the property of their enemies found on board neutral veſſels, would only exerciſe an acknowledged right under the law of nations. If towards ſuch neutral nations the French Republic has forborne to exerciſe this right, the forbearance has been perfectly gratuitous. The United States by virtue of their treaty of commerce with France ſtand on different ground.

In the year 1778 France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity, and expreſsly ſtipulating *that free ſhips ſhould make free goods*. That is, if France ſhould be at war with any nation with whom the United States ſhould be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the perſons of her enemies (ſoldiers in actual ſervice excepted) found on board the veſſels of the United States, were to be free from capture. That, on the other hand, if the United States ſhould engage in war with any nation, while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and the perſons of our enemies (ſoldiers in actual ſervice excepted) found on board French veſſels, were alſo to be free from capture. This is plainly expreſſed in the twenty third article of that treaty, and demonſtrates that the reciprocity thereby ſtipulated was to operate at *different periods*, that is, at one time in favour of one of the contracting parties, and of the other at another time. At the preſent time, the United States being at peace, they poſſeſs, by the treaty, the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France, without ſubjecting them to capture. But what do the ſpirit of the decree of the Executive Directory and the current of your obſervations require? That the United States ſhould now gratuitouſly renounce this right. And what reaſon is aſſigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? Your own words furniſh the anſwer. "France, *bound by treaty* "to the United States, *could find only a* "*real diſadvantage* in the articles of that "treaty, which cauſed to be reſpected "as American property, Engliſh pro-"perty found on board American veſ-"ſels."—This requiſition, and the reaſon aſſigned to ſupport it, alike excite ſurpriſe. The American government, Sir, conſcious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial obſervance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable regard to treaties, cannot for a moment admit, that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal obſervance of ſtipulations on the part of the French Republic; whoſe friendſhip, moreover, it has ever cultivated with perfect ſincerity. This right, formerly infringed by a decree of the National Convention, was recognized anew by the repeal of that decree. Why it ſhould be again queſtioned, we are at a loſs to determine. We are ignorant of any new reſtraints on our commerce by the Britiſh government: on the contrary, we poſſeſs recent official information, *that no new orders have been iſſued*. The captures made by the Britiſh, of American veſſels having French property on board, are warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law was contemplated by France and the United States, when they formed their treaty of commerce; and their ſpecial ſtipulation on this point was meant as an exception to an univerſal rule. Neither our weakneſs nor our ſtrength have any choice, when the queſtion concerns the obſervance of a known rule of the law of nations.

You are pleaſed to remark, that the conduct of Great-Britain in capturing American veſſels bound to and from French ports had been the ſubject of a note, which, on the 29th of September 1795, you addreſſed to the Secretary of State, but which remained without an anſwer. Very ſufficient reaſons may be aſſigned for the omiſſion. The ſubject, in all its aſpects, had been already officially and publicly diſcuſſed, and the principles and ultimate meaſures of the United States, founded on their indiſputable rights, were as publicly fixed. But if the ſubject had not, by the previous diſcuſſions, been already exhauſted, can it be a matter of ſurprize, that there ſhould be a repugnance to anſwer a letter containing ſuch inſinuations as theſe;—"It "muſt then be clear to every man who "will diſcard prejudices, love, hatred, "and in a word, all the paſſions which "lead the judgment aſtray, that the "French Republic would have a right "to complain, if the American govern-"ment ſuffered the Engliſh to interrupt "the commercial relations, which exiſt "between her and the United States; "if by a *perfidious condeſcenſion*, it per-"mitted the Engliſh to violate a right, "which it ought *for its own honour and* "*intereſt* to defend; if under the *cloak* "*of neutrality*, it preſented to England "a poignard to cut the throat of its "faithful ally; if in fine, *partaking in the* "*tyrannical and homicidal rage of Great-*"*Britain, it concurred* to plunge the peo-"ple of France into the horrors of fa-"mine." For the ſake of preſerving harmony, ſilence was preferred to a comment upon theſe inſinuations.

You are alſo pleaſed to refer to your letters of March and April laſt, relative to impreſſes of American ſeamen by Britiſh ſhips, and complain, that the government of the United States had not made known to you the ſteps they had taken to obtain ſatisfaction. This, Sir, was a matter which concerned only that government. As an independent nation, we were not bound to render an account to any other, of the meaſures we deemed proper for the protection of our own citizens; ſo long as there was not the ſlighteſt ground to ſuſpect that the government ever acquieſced in any aggreſſion.

But permit me to recur to the ſubject of the decree of the Executive Directory.

As before obſerved, we are officially informed, that the Britiſh government have iſſued no new orders for capturing the veſſels of the United States. We are alſo officially informed, that on the appearance of the notification of that decree, the miniſter of the United States at Paris applied for information "whe-"ther orders were iſſued for the ſeizure "of neutral veſſels; and was informed "that no ſuch order was iſſued, and fur-"ther that none ſuch would be iſſued, "in caſe the Britiſh did not ſeize our "veſſels." This communication from the miniſter of the United States at Paris to their miniſter in London, was dated the 28th of Auguſt. But the decree of the directory bears date the 14th Meſſidor, anſwering to the ſecond of July. Theſe circumſtances, together with ſome obſervations in your note, leave the American government in a ſtate of uncertainty of the real intentions of the Government of France. Allow me then to aſk, whether in the actual ſtate of things our commerce is conſidered as liable to ſuffer any new reſtrictions on the part of the French Republic? Whether the reſtraints now exerciſed by the Britiſh Government are conſidered as of a nature to juſtify a denial of thoſe rights, which are pledged to us by our treaty with your nation? Whether orders have been actually given to the ſhips of war and privateers of the French Republic to capture the veſſels of the United States? And what, if they exiſt, are the preciſe terms of thoſe orders?

Theſe queſtions, ſir, you will ſee, are highly intereſting to the United States. It is with extreme concern, that the government finds itſelf reduced to the neceſſity of aſking an explanation of this nature: and if it ſhall be informed, that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the decree referred to, its ſurprize will equal its regret, that principles ſhould now be queſtioned, which, after repeated diſcuſſions both here and in France, have been demonſtrated to be founded, as we conceive, in the obligations of impartial neutrality, of ſtipulations by treaty, and of the law of nations.—I hope, ſir, you will find it convenient, by an early anſwer, to remove the ſuſpenſe in which the government of the United States is now held on the queſtion above ſtated.

I ſhall cloſe this letter by one remark on the ſingularity of your cauſing the publication of your note. As it concerned the United States, it was properly addreſſed to its government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it, in ſuch time and manner, as it ſhould think fit, to the citizens of the United States.

I am, Sir, with great reſpect,
your moſt obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

To Mr. ADET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

To be ſold, by private ſale,

ONE hundred and ſeven acres of land, ſituate in Weſtnantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, bounded by lands of Samuel Barys and James M'Cacherin, with 10 acres of good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a proportion of woodland; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with three fire places, and a good barn, all new and in good repair, alſo a ſpring with a ſpring-houſe over it, and a good run of water near the door; the fences are all in good order. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Nov. 1. *

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 13 ½ miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres, 54 of woodland, the cleared land is of a good quality, and a quarry of good lime ſtone, with two lime kilns, an orchard of 100 apple trees, there is erected on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe with a well of water near the door, a ſmith's ſhop and ſmoke houſe, alſo a large ſtone barn almoſt new, the ſaid plantation will be ſold together or divided, as may ſuit thoſe who purchaſe. For further information apply to

THOMAS LANCASTER.

10th mo. 31ſt, 1796. †

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BERNARD VANDIGRIFT, late of Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, to

THOMAS ASHTON, or JOHN FRYHOFFER. } Executors.

Nov. 4th, 1796. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *William Himes*, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

HANNAH HIMES, JOHN ROBERTS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

October 27th, 1796. *

STRAYED from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Caernarvon townſhip, Berks county, ſix Carolina bred STEERS, four or five years old. four of them have very long horns; one had a bell on, faſtened with a broad leather ſtrap, he is a dark brindle, with long horns; one a dark brown, has one horn crooked, and turning down towards his head; one a brown, with common ſize horns; one a yellow red, has long horns and a ſtar in his face; one black and white, has long horns; and one red and white, with horns ſtanding up, but not longer than common. They are all ear marked, but the mark cannot be remembered, and branded on the top of the left horn, except the one with a bell on, who is not branded, the mark can ſcarcely be ſeen, brand mark U B. Said ſteers went off ſometime laſt May. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or to Jones's tavern, near the ſubſcriber's, ſhall have twenty ſhillings a head reward, and reaſonable expences, or twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence per head, upon giving notice where they may be found.

ULRICK BRUNNER.

November 5, 1796, 5w 7

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber on Saturday laſt, an apprentice, named *Thomas Nixon*, he is a fair countenanced lad, about 17 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, fuſtian trowſers, a round hat, &c. and carried with him ſeveral articles of cloathing which cannot well be deſcribed. The above reward will be paid for bringing him to his maſter, or giving information ſo as he may be had. *JOHN M'CLELLEN.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to carry him off, and all perſons not to truſt him on my account.

Frankfort, November 7th. *

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th of November next, on the premiſes, at 1 o'clock P. M. A meſſuage and 53 ½ acres and 26 perches of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John M'Grews, Henry Crayton, Caldwells, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Croſs and Lettice his wife, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th November next, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock P. M. A meſſuage and 2 tracts of land; one thereof containing 67 acres and 146 perches, the other 33 ½ acres, be the ſame more or leſs, both ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of Lettice Aubrey, Henry Crayton, Robert Brown, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Croſs and Lettice his wife, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. At divers times, at the particular requeſt of the defendants, the proceedings were ſtayed by plaintiffs, and the ſales poſtponed; but thoſe who incline to purchaſe may now take notice, that at the time and place above mentioned, theſe tracts, &c. will poſitively be ſtruck off to the higheſt bidders.

The above 3 tracts all lay adjoining each other, at a croſs road, in a public part of the country, and are ſaid to contain, by late ſurveys, conſiderable more acres than are above mentioned, which are the old ſurveys, as recited in the mortgages. *

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
October 15, 1796.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on John Dickinſon's place, near the Riſing Sun tavern, Northern-Liberties, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, riſing 4 years old, ſhod before, carries well, and hath a natural trot, ſwitch tail, and has two remarkable white ſpots, one of them on her near ſhoulder, and the other on her off thigh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief and ſaid mare, ſo that the owner can have his mare again, and the thief brought to conviction, ſhall have Forty Dollars reward, and for the mare only, Twenty Dollars, paid by

YOST YONKER.

Northern-Liberties, Oct. 27, 1796. *

To be ſold, by public vendue,

On Fourth day, the 9th of the 11th month (November) enſuing,

THE HOUSE and LOT where the ſubſcriber dwells, ſituate at the corner of Green and Second ſtreets, in the improving and healthful city of Trenton. The houſe contains, on the firſt floor, two parlours, a bed-chamber, and a room occupied as a book-ſtore; on the ſecond, two bed-chambers, beſides a front room more than 33 by 17 feet in the clear, occupied as a printing-office; and on the third floor are two bed-chambers, and a ware-room over the printing-office, of the ſame ſize as the office. Adjoining the houſe is a large convenient kitchen, two ſtories high, the upper ſtory being neatly finiſhed, forms a nurſery or bed-chamber.—There are good dry cellars and large garrets; a well of excellent water, with a good pump in it, within a few feet of the kitchen doors. The out buildings conſiſt of a good ſtore-houſe, carriage-houſe, ſtable, ſmoke-houſe and wood-houſe, beſides a handſome ſummer-houſe in the garden—all in good repair.—The lot contains 58 perches, and having a large front on each of the above ſtreets, and being in a very public and beautiful ſituation, renders it an eligible ſpot on which to erect ſeveral other dwelling-houſes, as well as for any kind of public buſineſs, and will be ſold either together or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time, a meadow lot, within a few hundred yards of the above mentioned premiſes, containing five acres, highly manured, and incloſed chiefly with cedar poſts and rails.

The titles are indiſputable, and the premiſes clear of incumbrance. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when due attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale be made known.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, 10th mo. (October) 1796.

A PLANTATION

FOR ſale, in Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and two from Croſby's landing, containing about two hundred acres, between fifty and ſixty of which are wood-land, with a good proportion of well watered meadow. There are on the premiſes a large brick dwelling-houſe, near which is a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring, two bearing and one young apple orchards, a number of peach and other fruit trees, &c. &c. The whole under pretty good fence. Enquire of Frederick Branner, on the premiſes, or of

¶ GEORGE BRANNER,

Oct. 25, 1796. Sixth near Vine-ſtreet.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Iſland for ſale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIG, about 153 tons burthen, built of the beſt country oak, now laying at Lewis-town, ſtate of Delaware, and has been launched about three weeks. For particulars, apply to JOHN WALL, Merchant, Stampers wharff.

Philadelphia, October 25, 1796. *

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcribers, about a mile and a half from Reading, on ſuſpicion of having ſtole the horſe on which he rode, from the reſiſtance he made, and other circumſtances, give grounds to believe him to be the perſon for which he was apprehended.—The horſe is an iron grey, between 14 and 15 hands high, has ſeveral ſaddle marks, is perhaps 4 or 5 years old. The perſon apprehended calls himſelf *John Butler*, is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a ſcar over his left eye, and ſays he is from Cheſter county; had on a grey ſurtout and light blew cloth coat, and ſtriped trowſers. The owner of the above deſcribed horſe is requeſted to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him and thief away.

The above ſaid John Butler is confined in Reading gaol.

HENRY GOHSSLER,
MICHAEL SIDESSINGER.

Reading, October 21, 1796. *

STOLEN out of the paſture of Sarah Thomas in Weſt Whiteland townſhip in Cheſter county on the night of the 12th of October inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, riſing five years old, a ſnip down his noſe, no brand, a few ſmall ſaddle marks, ſhod all round when taken, trots and canters, but when trotting drags his hind feet on the ground. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, ſhall receive twenty dollars, or for the horſe only, fifteen dollars.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

Oct. 14th 1796. * 7 w.

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glaſs, juſt imported in the ſhips Willian Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine, Adraſtus, Patty, and Friendſhip, from Liverpool, conſiſting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table ſervices, compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewiſe enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almoſt every deſcription; alſo an aſſortment of the very beſt double japanned tea trays and waiters of different ſizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of veſſels, country ſtore-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greateſt punctuality, on the moſt reaſonable terms (wholeſale and retail) for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

P. S. Mr. Simpſon is juſt returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above ſelection, and eſtabliſhing ſuch a correſpondence as will always inſure to them goods of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbctC.

In Chancery of New-Jerſey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampſon Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceaſed,
againſt
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, directed to me, the ſubſcriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the ſaid ſtate, and in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, all thoſe certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the head of Muſkinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Suſſex, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premiſes are ſold under a decree of the ſaid Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale may be applied to the diſcharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the firſt day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, given and executed to their teſtator, the ſaid William Neate, deceaſed, by the ſaid Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the coſts of ſuit by the ſaid Court awarded to the ſaid complainants.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and ſufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable eſtate, ſituate in Glouceſter county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and oppoſite to Cheſter, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a ſoil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheeſe maker, and now of John Piſſant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well ſituated, commodious barns, and ſtabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premiſes, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Little, No. 40, North Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premiſes is a large two ſtory brick houſe, and frame kitchen adjoining, ſtone cart houſe, and convenient frame barn, hay houſe, and ſtabling; alſo two tenements to accommodate ſmall families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and ſeveral landing places thereon, that ſhallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, eaſy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or graſs, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, ſouth Water-ſtreet, and for terms of ſale, to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

Looking-Claſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles

Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

A L S O,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms

Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

MILLS FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Merchant and Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill, with about 124 acres of good fertile land. The Mill is built of ſtone, about 50 by 30 feet, two ſtories high, with two water wheels; all the works have been lately repaired, and are now in complete order for manufacturing flour, &c. the boulting cloths are of the firſt quality, there being two for merchant, and two for country work; with hoiſting and packing ſcrews, rolling ſcreen, fans, &c. The mills are turned by Buck Run, that never failing ſtream in Cheſter county, nearly on a ſtrait direction between Middletown, Newport and Wilmington, about 23 miles from the two latter, and may be ſupplied with wheat very conveniently from Lancaſter, and other adjacent counties. The manſion-houſe is new built with ſtone, well finiſhed, with cellars under the whole, alſo a new two ſtory log houſe, with a Cooper's ſhop, very convenient to the mill, a good ſpring of water near each houſe, a good barn, with ſtone ſtables, all in good order, and a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit. The fields are well divided, and a conſiderable part under clover. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

October 10th, 1796. * 4w.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Yellow Springs, a dark brown MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, mixed with black hairs, trots and paces, about 15 hands high, has one white hind foot, ſhod round, the fore ſhoes almoſt new; has had a colt this ſeaſon, which has been late weaned from her. Whoever takes up the Mare and Thief, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may get the Mare, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or forty dollars for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL SLOANEACRE.

Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, October 2. †

TO BE SOLD.

THE time of a healthy Negro BOY, who has been brought up to farming buſineſs, and particularly to driving a team; he is about 17 years of age, and will be ſold for 10 years, then to be manumitted agreeably to the laws of New-Jerſey. For terms, apply to

JAMES STRATTON.

Swedeſborough, Sept. 20, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3461.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1796.

To be sold, by private sale,

ONE hundred and seven acres of land, situate in Westnantmill township, Chester county, bounded by lands of Samuel Borys and James M'Cacherin, with 10 acres of good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a proportion of woodland; there are on the premises a log dwelling-house, two stories high, with three fire places, and a good barn, all new and in good repair, also a spring with a spring-house over it, and a good run of water near the door; the fences are all in good order. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near the premises, in Brandywine township, Chester county. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Nov. 1.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery, 13 ½ miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres, 54 of woodland, the cleared land is of a good quality, and a quarry of good lime stone, with two lime kilns, an orchard of 100 apple trees, there is erected on the premises a stone dwelling house with a well of water near the door, a smith's shop and smoke house, also a large stone barn almost new, the said plantation will be sold together or divided, as may suit those who purchase. For further information apply to THOMAS LANCASTER.

10th mo. 31st, 1796. †

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BERNARD VANDIGRIFT, late of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, and those having any demands against said estate are requested to produce their accounts for settlement, to

THOMAS ASHTON, or JOHN FRYHOFFER. } Executors.

Nov. 4th, 1796. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *William Himes*, late of Tredyffrin township, Chester county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

HANNAH HIMES, } *Administrat.*
JOHN ROBERTS, }

October 27th, 1796. *

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, in Caernarvon township, Berks county, six Carolina bred STEERS, four or five years old, four of them have very long horns; one had a bell on, fastened with a broad leather strap, he is a dark brindle, with long horns; one a dark brown, has one horn crooked, and turning down towards his head; one a brown, with common size horns; one a yellow red, has long horns and a star in his face; one black and white, has long horns; and one red and white, with horns standing up, but not longer than common. They are all ear marked, but the mark cannot be remembered, and branded on the top of the left horn, except the one with a bell on, who is not branded, the mark can scarcely be seen, brand mark U B. Said steers went off sometime last May. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the subscriber, or to Jones's tavern, near the subscriber's, shall have twenty shillings a head reward, and reasonable expences, or twelve shillings and six-pence per head, upon giving notice where they may be found.

ULRICK BRUNNER.

November 5, 1796, 5w 7

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the subscriber on Saturday last, an apprentice, named *Thomas Nixon*, he is a fair countenanced lad about 17 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, fustian trowsers, a round hat, &c. and carried with him several articles of cloathing which cannot well be described. The above reward will be paid for bringing him to his master, or giving information so as he may be had. *JOHN M'CLELLEN.*

N. B. All masters of vessels are forwarned not to carry him off, and all persons not to trust him on my account.

Frankfort, November 7th. *

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 18th instant (on the premises, about one mile from the borough of Chester, in Delaware county) a messuage tenement and plantation containing 70 acres of land, more or less, bounded by lands now or late of Peter Salkerd, Joseph Ashbridge, and others. This estate is beautifully situated in view of the river Delaware; the soil is of good quality, and will admit of very great improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Salkeld, deceased, at the suit of Mary Norris, administratrix of Joseph Parker, deceased, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Nov. 7, 1796.

Sales of Real Estate.

Will be publicly exposed to sale, at Newtown, (the seat of justice) Bucks county, on the 17th day of November, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THAT commodious and pleasantly situated house and lot, which for health and good prospect is inferior to none in the place. The house is two stories high, very large and convenient, suitable for any public business; there is a good kitchen, a well of good water at the door, with stables, and other necessary outbuildings. The lot is 107 feet front on Queen-street, and 78 feet on Main-street. Another lot of 64 feet on Main-street, and 95 on King-street. Also, that valuable stand for a tavern, now occupied as such by the subscriber, in Newtown, in good repair; an excellent kitchen and cellar, a well of good water by the door, a good garden, barn, stables, &c. the lot is 60 feet on Second-street, and 143 feet on King-street. Another lot adjoining, of 190 feet front on Second-street, and 36 feet on King-street. Also, another lot of 36 feet on Queen-street, and 57 on Second-street, 18 acres of which are excellent meadow, chiefly watered. The above is well enclosed and in good order.

Also, Will be exposed to sale on same day, a number of valuable horses, a new stage waggon, with harness complete, now running from Newtown to Philadelphia; also other harness, a new sleigh, waggon, sundry milch cows, and farming utensils, as well as houshold furniture.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next, and an indisputable title executed. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, where the chart of the lots may be seen, and the conditions made known.

JOHN TORBERT.

Newtown, Nov. 4, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on the 8th of August last, a red and white COW supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JONATHAN THOMAS.

On Monday, the 21st of November, agreeable to the last will and testament of *Abraham Boyer*, senr. deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Norrington township, Montgomery county, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 2 from Norristown, containing 180 acres of valuable land be the same more or less, 75 whereof are excellent wood land, 15 acres well watered meadow 6 acres under clover and timothy, in great heart, the remainder arable land, the whole under good fence; a valuable bearing orchard of 250 trees, part of which are of the best grafted fruit, together with a number of peach, pear and other fruit trees; there are on the premises; commodious 2 story stone dwelling-house, with 4 rooms on a floor, a large commodious stone barn, with stabling, a distillery, and a kitchen over a never failing spring of good water. An indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, on said day, by

JOHN BOYER, }
JACOB BOYER, } *Executors.*

October 31st, 1796. ‖

Pursuant to the last will and testament Doctor Archibald M'Clean, deceased, will be exposed to sale, by way of Public Vendue, on Monday, the 21st day of November inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Horsham township, Montgomery county 19 miles from Philadelphia, 4 from the Crooked Billet, and 3 from the Spring house Tavern, containing 156 acres, 45 whereof are woodland, 4 meadow and the remainder arable land; there are on the said premises a good stone house and kitchen, a draw well of never failing water at the door, a log barn, with a frame shed at each end thereof, and a valuable orchard of grafted fruit. There will also be sold at the same time and place a lot of land containing 10 acres, part clear and part woodland, situate on the great road leading from Montgomery to Horsham Meeting-house, about half a mile distant from the aforesaid premises. The whole being late the real estate of the said Doctor Archibald M'Clean, deceased, and to be sold, by *WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.*

The titles to the aboveaid premises are indisputable.

STOLEN, last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, on John Dickinson's place, near the Rising Sun tavern, Northern-Liberties, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, rising 4 years old, shod before, carries well, and hath a natural trot, switch tail, and has two remarkable white spots, one of them on her near shoulder, and the other on her off thigh. Whoever takes up and secures the thief and said mare, so that the owner can have his mare again, and the thief brought to conviction, shall have Forty Dollars reward, and for the mare only, Twenty Dollars, paid by

YOST YONKER.

Northern-Liberties, Oct. 27, 1796. *

NICE, 3d Fructidor.

The adjutant general Dalfons has set out for Coni, he has been ordered to march towards Barcelonette, through the valley of Aulture, 16,000 Austrian prisoners taken in the last battles. There come in daily a great number of Austrian and Piedmontese deserters.

BERLIN, August 24.

The Empress of Russia has just now amicably settled with the King of Prussia the line of demarkation of their Polish possessions. Agreeably to that, the Prussian major, M. Groben, has left the head quarters of Prince Repnin. The court of Berlin has not yet agreed with the Emperor about the division of the silver mines near Cracow.

PARIS, August 28.

The Representative Rouyer was lately assaulted and wounded at Besiers, by displaced terrorists: his wounds, however, are not dangerous. The Commissioner of the executive government was also wounded, whilst he defended Rouyer. Gen. Villot is obliged to resort to the protection of a guard, where he is performing his functions. The famous Jacobin Hardouin, Governor of Arles, has been arrested.

Scepeaux, Ex-General of the Chouans, was on the 22d inst. arrested in a tavern at Nantes. At the moment of his arrest, he swallowed a paper. Other chiefs of the Chouans, and among them Gogue, were apprehended the following day.

LONDON, September 10.

Gun boats are mooring off the most vulnerable parts of the Isle of Wight, viz. Bembridge, Sandham, and Freshwater-bay; and it is intimated, that such inhabitants as are capable of bearing arms, will shortly be called on, to enrol themselves twice or thrice in each week, to acquire a competent military knowledge for defence, after the example long established in Jersey and Guernsey.

Capt. Shank, one of the commissioners of the Transport-office, is appointed to the command of all the gun boats to be stationed along our coasts.

An East-India paper has the following articles, dated Negapatam, Feb. 9.

"The appearance of the weather is yet threatening here, and the swell of the sea terrible. The river exhibits every day a scene more shocking to humanity than the former; numbers of human bodies, dead horses, bullocks, sheep, and an elephant, have either been washed upon the banks, or continued to drift past for the last ten days. A few days since the rudder of a large ship was picked up on the beach. We have also dismal accounts of an inundation to the northward of this place Cuddafore and Porto Nova. The accounts add, that different parts of vessels, palenkeens, furniture, and numberless dead bodies, are continually drifting past those places to the southward. All the villages between this place and Porto Nova are swept away, nor is the road any longer passable. A budgeron, that had carried some lady on board a ship, was upset by a trifling sea that was experienced at Sangor three or four days ago, and some of the Dandies, with the lady, were drowned. The abominable construction of those boats render them so unsafe, it is astonishing they are used, especially so far down as Sangor."

Sept. 12.

It is now said parliament will meet on the 25th or 30th inst. It was actually intended to meet on the 15th, but our *Sporting Members* begged for ten days *shooting*, before they might be troubled about *France* and *Peace*, and such *stuff*.

All the *Clerks* in Somerset House are to be formed into a *Military Corps* to defend the country, and to

Change their pens for truncheons, ink for blood,
And, strange reverse! die for their country's good.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated September 6.

"We have nothing to fear from the French.—It is well known that our town has made a private Treaty with France; what it is we know not; but this, we feel, that the embargo has been taken off our ships, and that we have, in return, some new heavy taxes to pay, which never existed before. It is generally reported here, our Senate has agreed to pay five or six millions of Marks Banco to the French, besides discounting an enormous sum of Dutch Bonds.—Our government is, in this respect, very arbitrary; their transactions are always held profoundly secret; but every one here is perfectly easy about the French; who, were they to come, would treat us as friends.—We are more afraid of the King of Prussia, and the King of Denmark, for whom we should be a delicious morsel; but some knowing politicians say, that the French will not allow either of them to lay their claws on us; not out of any friendship, but because it would be against the interest of France to suffer any Prince to be master of such a large free trading city, and its territories, so situated as Hamburg. There is, I think, some good reasoning in this, and hope it is true. Should, however, Hamburgh be forced to take a royal master, Denmark would be preferred. To Prussia it would submit with the greatest reluctance. The Elector of Saxony has made peace with the French.—This you may depend on.

NORFOLK, November 3.

Latest accounts from Newfoundland, received by the Lynx British sloop of war, arrived in Hampton Roads from Halifax.

HALIFAX, October 22.

Wednesday arrived here Capt. Warren, in a schooner from St. John's Newfoundland, in 21 days passage.—Capt. Warren informs, that on his way here he touched at the Bay of Bulls—that he found the whole settlement burnt and destroyed, and some of the inhabitants who had fled to the woods, had returned, and were endeavouring to put up small huts to shelter them from the winter. Among the vessels destroyed at the Bay of Bulls, was a valuable brig from London, which had touched there, and had not discharged any part of her cargo. She belonged to the house of Hill and Co.—No accounts had been received at St. John's of the fleet having been at any other principal harbour of the island, or of their having done so much damage as from their force might have been expected.—They have destroyed a number of bankers, and we do not find that they have preserved any of the vessels which have fallen into their hands. At St. John's they have been under no apprehension of an attack from them, though every measure had been taken by Sir James Wallace to give them a warm reception, should they have the folly to attempt it. Upwards of 4000 men have been embodied there for the defence of the place. Capt. Warren also informs, that intelligence had been received at St. John's, that the Quebec fleet had got safely through the Streights at Belleisle. A flag of truce with a number of persons who had been taken by the French had arrived at St. John's. Capt. Warren further informs, that 14 days ago he spoke a shallop from Ferriland, and learnt that another vessel had arrived at an adjacent harbour, with a number of masters of vessels and others, who had been prisoners on board the admiral's ship. By this vessel they were informed, that seven sail of the fleet had gone into St Lawrence harbour, in the Bay of Placentia, and that they were expecting the return of two of their ships, which had been detached to the northward, and immediately after their rejoining the fleet, it was supposed they would quit the coast. They had been into St. Pierre's and had burnt the church and government house, which had been left standing.

BERMUDA, October 15.

His Majesty's ship Asia, Capt. Murray, arrived off these Islands on Sunday last, from England, after a passage of seven weeks. She sent a boat on shore with letters, &c. informing that the hon. William Campbell, Esq; was passenger

on board, who is to ſucceed his Excellency James Craufurd, Eſq; (our preſent Governor) to the government of theſe Iſlands. At night a heavy gale came on with wind at eaſt, which has continued ever ſince, ſo that ſhe cannot get up yet. The Aſia, after landing the paſſengers and watering, is to proceed for Halifax, to join Admiral Murray's ſquadron.

The Aſia, on her paſſage from England, fell in with a French frigate near the Weſtern Iſlands, but in chaſing her carried away her main top-maſt, which gave the frigate a chance of making her eſcape before a new one could be got up.

Yeſterday arrived at the Weſt End, the brig Retrieve, Capt. Seymour, from London, with proviſions, &c. for the troops in theſe Iſlands. She made the land on Sunday, but the gale alſo drove her off again. In her came paſſenger Capt. Stokes, who is ſuppoſed to have got on board the Aſia in the pilot-boat, which has not returned; the boat, with 4 Negroes, it is hoped, is alſo ſafe.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the brig Aurora, we are informed, that, while he lay in the Texel, he received two letters from Amſterdam, dated the 19th of September, one of which mentioned that is was reported that day, that in conſequence of the French army retiring towards the Rhine, after Jourdan's check, the Imperial army had advanced and taken poſſeſſion of Frankfort. The other letter gave it as the report of the day, that the King of Pruſſia and the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel had declared war againſt the Emperor. The Northern French army, which was in Holland, had received orders to reinforce Jourdan. In conſequence of theſe orders, twenty thouſand French troops, which had garriſoned Amſterdam, had marched for the Rhine.

When Capt. Phillips left the Texel, the Dutch fleet, conſiſting of ſixteen ſail of the line and eight or ten frigates, lay there, completely manned and fitted for ſea. There was no appearance of peace being concluded betwen France and either of the belligerent powers, when the Aurora left Amſterdam.

October 31.

Owing to the ſtrong winds which have prevailed for a conſiderable time paſt from the northward and eaſtward, a number of veſſels, bound to this port, have been obliged to go into Tybee; we are informed that the ſhip Nancy, and brig Margaret, from Liverpool, and Capt. Strong, from Philadelphia, are amongſt the number.

Capt. Conyers, in a ſchooner, who left this port upwards of twenty-five days ago, bound to Bermuda, has returned into Stone Inlet.

BOSTON, November 2.

It is worthy notice that every perſon, appointed on the ſide of the Britiſh to examine and determine the true river St. Croix, &c. are native Americans, even down to the Secretary and Surveyors.

To Mariners.

On the 10th inſt. the Light-houſe, dwelling-houſe, &c. on the iſland of Seguin (at the mouth of Kennebeck river) were completed. They were built under the direction of the Hon. Henry Dearborn. We congratulate our maritime brethren that ſo important and neceſſary a guide is erected on the eaſtern coaſt.

Baſſeterre, Sept. 23.

Rumour ſtates, that the Spaniſh men of war, which went to Trinidad, are gone to the Cape.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker has arrived in theſe ſeas, with ſix line of battle ſhips. Admiral Colpoys, with 8 heavy ones, ſailed from England two days after. Admiral Bligh, with his ſquadron of 15 men of war, had his ſignal for ſailing flying the 29th of July.

A letter has been received in this iſland, which mentions, that the reinforcement under Admiral Colpoys have arrived to the windward, and that in their way out they captured a Spaniſh frigate, that parted with the ſhips lately arrived at Trinidad.

November 7.

HATTERAS SHOALS.

At the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's approaching the American ſhores, the ſhoals in the vicinity of Hatteras were found to be extremely dangerous, and no veſſels in that latitude ventured within ſeven leagues of the land. From a ſurvey of the ancient drafts of this part of the coaſt, there can be no doubt but the fears of former navigators were not without foundation, as theſe ſhoals are laid down very large in extent, and in many places covered not with more than five or ſix feet water, at a great diſtance from the land.

The conſtant experience of the coaſting trade of the United States demonſtrates, either that the ancient drafts were purpoſely falſified, in order to deter ſeamen from venturing too near a coaſt with which they had as yet a very ſlender acquaintance, or (which is the moſt probable) that by the ſtrong currents here about, which are only counter currents of the Gulph Stream, the ſands, which were originally heaped up in this part of the ocean by ſome ancient convulſion of nature, have been gradually wearing away, and diminiſhing to what we find them to be at this time.

At preſent the out ſhoals, which lie about fourteen miles ſouth eaſt of the cape, are but of five or ſix acres extent, and where they are really dangerous to veſſels of moderate draught, not more than half that number of acres. On the ſhoaleſt part of theſe is at low water about ten feet, and here at times the ocean breaks in a tremendous manner, ſpouting, as it were, to the clouds, from the violent agitations of the gulph, which touches the eaſtern edge of theſe banks, from whence the declivity is ſudden, that is to ſay, from ten fathoms to no ſoundings. On the ſpot above mentioned, which is firm ſand, it has been the hard lot of many a good veſſel to ſtrike, in a gale of wind, and go to pieces.—In moderate weather, however, the ſhoals may be paſſed over, if neceſſary, at full tide without much danger, by veſſels not drawing more than eight, nine, or ten feet water.

From this bank, which was formerly of vaſt extent, called the *Full Moon ſhoal*, a ridge runs the whole diſtance to the Cape, about a N. W. courſe; this ridge, which is about half a mile wide, has on it at low tide generally, 10, 11, and 12 feet water, with gaps at unequal intervals affording good channels of about 15 or 16 feet. The moſt noted of theſe channels, and moſt uſed by coaſting veſſels, is about one mile and a half from the land, and may eaſily be known by a range of breakers, which are always ſeen on the weſt ſide, and a breaker head or two on the eaſtern ſide, which however are not ſo conſtant, only appearing when the ſea is conſiderably agitated. This channel is at leaſt two and an half miles wide, and might at full ſea be ſafely paſſed by large ſhips. Theſe, however, rarely attempt it. The common tides ſwell about ſix feet, and always come from the ſouth eaſt. A little north of the Cape is good anchorage in four or five fatnoms, and, with the wind to the weſtward, a boat may land in ſafety, and even bring off caſks of freſh water, plenty of which is to be found every where on the beach, by digging a foot or two, and putting a barrel into the ſand.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.

If to deliniate ſcenes of happineſs and proſperity, be a taſk grateful to the feelings of the philanthropiſt, what ſhould be his emotions, when he has to paint thoſe of miſery and deſolation, to record ſudden and afflicting changes of fortune which have viſited a portion of his fellow citizens, depriving them of the juſt rewards of their induſtry, and blaſting at once their faireſt proſpects? It ſhould call forth every noble and diſintereſted feeling, ſhould rouſe the heart to the higheſt pitch of benevolence. Such we doubt not are the ſentiments of our fellow citizens in general; and ſuch will be thoſe of all whom nature has endowed with ſenſibility of mind, on reflecting upon the melancholy accident—the fire which broke out in State-ſtreet on the evening before laſt. It took its riſe in the houſe of Mr. John M'Donnald, Printer and Bookſeller, from one of thoſe unavoidable accidents which all of us are more or leſs ſubject to, and ended in the deſtruction of the aforeſaid building, and the ſhop and dwelling adjoining, the property of Mr. John Van Schaick. The ſhop was occupied by Meſſrs. Warner and Scovil, merchant taylors. There was a dry good and grocery ſtore kept by Mr. T. Maurice, in the front of Mr. Van Schaick's dwelling-houſe.

On this diſtreſſing occaſion Mr. M'Donald ſaved only the principal part of the bound books in his ſtore. His books in ſheets, of which he had a large number, a conſiderable quantity of printing paper, nearly, if not the whole, of his printing materials, and ſome plate and houſehold furniture, fell a prey to the flames. We have not learnt Meſſrs. Warner and Scovil's loſs. Mr. Van Schaick and Mr. Morris ſuffered much, the latter gentleman particularly. The ſum total of loſs is ſuppoſed to be about 4000l.

The joint dwelling houſes of Meſſrs. Duow and Ten Eyck on the weſt were much endangered, but ſuffered little, the wind blowing freſh from that quarter, which made the danger the greater to Mr. Caldwell's new and extenſive brick ſtore houſe. Here the fire ſtopped; but had it not been for the brick walls and tiled roof of Mr. Caldwell's ſtore, which rendered it fire proof, we know not how many of our fellow citizens would ere this have wept over the ſmoaking ruins of their houſes. Moſt probably the dreadful ſcene of the 17th November, 1793, would have been renewed with tenfold horrors.

We all know, and many of the citizens of this city have but too ſenſibly felt, how dreadfully diſtreſſing are the ravages of fire. Should then a ſubſcription be ſet on foot for the relief of the more unfortunate ſufferers on this occaſion, who amongſt us would want any further inducement to diſplay his native liberality.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

Yeſterday at two o'clock the Senate and Aſſembly choſe the following gentlemen Electors for this ſtate, of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

Lewis Morris, Weſt-Cheſter,
Abijah Hammond, New-York,
Richard Horne, Queen's,
Peter Cantine, jun'r, Dutcheſs,
Robert Van Renſellær, Columbia,
Johannis Miller, Ulſter.
Abraham Tenbroeck, Albany,
St. John Honeywood, Waſhington,
William Root, Renſellær,
Peter Smith, Herkemer,
Charles Newkirk, Montgomery,
Abraham Van Vechten, Albany.

November 10

Tueſday evening the anniverſary meeting of the ſociety for the promotion of agriculture, arts and ſciences, was held in the chamber of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; on which occaſion Mr. Kent, the profeſſor of law in Columbia college, delivered the annual diſcourſe, which was diſtinguiſhed by that correctneſs, purity and perſpicuity of ſtyle, that manlineſs of ſentiment, and practical utility, which mark all the writings of this excellent citizen.

After ſome introductory remarks, in which he lamented his deficiency in the knowledge of the improved theory and detail of agriculture, and declined entering into any enquiries particularly connected therewith—Mr. Kent took a rapid and comprehenſive ſurvey of the geographical and political capacity of the United States, and eſpecially of the ſtate of New-York, for the advancement of rural œconomy, and of the arts which immediately depend upon it. He preſented to his auditory a brief hiſtory of the actual progreſs of this ſtate, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent Federal conſtitution. He entered into a conciſe and accurate examination of the condition of the moſt diſtinguiſhed countries of Europe, in reſpect to agricultural improvements; pointed out the ſources, and the conſequences of their ſcience and induſtry; and diſplayed, in a diſtinct enumeration of the various impoſitions under which the inhabitants of thoſe countries labour, the obſtacles which have ſteadily oppoſed themſelves to their progreſs. This naturally led him to a compariſon between their ſituation and ours, which he found to be unencumbered by ſuch burthens, and forcibly impelling us to improvement, and countenancing and ſoftering all our exertions. And hence he inferred the future ſuperiority of the United States in the arts of peace, over every other country of the earth. Mr. Kent concluded by recommending ſeveral ſubjects to the conſideration of the ſociety; one of which in particular, the compilation of a ſtatiſtical account of the ſtate of New-York, appears to us of ſuch primary importance, as to merit the attentive and liberal patronage of the Legiſlature.

This is a feeble outline of a diſcourſe, which, we truſt, will form a part of the next publication of the ſociety; and which we would recommend to the peruſal of our fellow citizens of every profeſſion and occupation, no leſs for its worth, conſidered as related to the occaſion on which was pronounced, than as containing a fund of juſt and ſolid inſtruction on the general ſubject of political œconomy.

Uſeful hint, communicated by the royal ſociety of Sweden to that of London.—After roofing a houſe with wood, boil tar with a kettle, and mix finely pulveriſed charcoal with it, till it is of the thickneſs of mortar; ſpread this with a trowel about a fourth of an inch thick over the roof—it will ſoon grow hard, and defy all the viciſſitudes of weather. Roofs thus covered, have ſtood in Sweden for above a century, and ſtill want no repair.

COMMUNICATION.

Laſt July I procured of Mr. Williamſon a ſmall quantity of the ſeed of the Lapland turnip, and ſowed in my garden. The ſeaſon has been extremely dry and unfavourable; but the turnips have come to a good degeee of perfection. My family now uſe the leaves as greens, and they are equal to cabbage ſprouts in the ſpring. The large leaves are broken off for eating, and the roots left in the ground ſhoot up new leaves. Froſt does not injure them. The root is of a yellowiſh caſt, but has a delicate ſweet flavour, and I think is far ſuperior to the common turnip.

Yeſterday the two houſes made choice of John Laurence, Eſq; (now diſtrict Judge) as Senator of the United States, in the room of Mr. King.

November 12.

Yeſterday the honourable the Legiſlature adjourned to the firſt Tueſday of January next, then to meet in the city of Albany.

An attempt was made in the Aſſembly to reconſider the vote for adjournment of the preceding day, but it only ſerved to confirm it, contents 53, non-contents 49.

Thurſday, the 22d day of December next, is appointed to be obſerved as a day of Public Thankſgiving throughout the ſtate of Connecticut.

November 14.

Senate of the State of New-York.

Whereas the Preſident of the United States, in an addreſs to the People thereof, declining a re-election to office, hath expreſſed certain ſentiments, dictated, as we believe, by the pureſt love for his country, and the moſt enlightened view of its permanent intereſts: Therefore,

Reſolved, That the ſaid addreſs be inſerted on the Journals of the Senate, as a perpetual teſtimony of our reſpect for the man, and our approbation of his ſentiments.

In Aſſembly.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the Houſe unanimouſly agreed to the following reſolution, to wit:—

Whereas it is the opinion of this branch of the Legiſlature, that it is peculiarly the duty of Republicans to reward, with expreſſions of gratitude and regard, thoſe citizens, who render important ſervices to their country:

And whereas this Houſe conſider the public character of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, as exhibiting a career of virtue and of glory, perhaps unequalled in the annals of the world: And whereas they conceive the preſent period, when he is about to retire from the walk of public life, as a proper occaſion of teſtifying to him, and to the world, their ſentiments reſpecting him:

Be it therefore unanimouſly Reſolved, That the late patriotic Addreſs of his Excellency George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States, to the People of the ſaid States, be entered at length upon the Journals of this Houſe, as a memorial to future ages of their unabated affection to that illuſtrious Citizen, and of their high ſenſe of the eminent and diſintereſted ſervices which he has rendered to his country.

A letter, from a gentleman of unqueſtionable authority in South Carolina, ſtates, that Mr. Pinckney will undoubtedly have all the votes of the electors of that ſtate for Vice-Preſident of the United States; but that the votes for Preſident will be conſiderably divided between Meſſrs. Adams and Jefferſon.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, October 18.

INCREASE.

On the fertile banks of Raritan, near Brunſwick, grew this ſeaſon an ear of corn, containing ſixteen rows, and ſeven hundred and ſixty ſeven found good grains; one other with eighteen rows, but ſhorter, and has not ſo many grains.—If any doubt, come and count.

By a memorandum, in 1792, I find that a ſingle grain of rye, ſowed in the ſame field, produced 3639 grains.

From the Greenfield Gazette.

A curious and extraordinary production of nature.

From a kernel of corn by chance dropt

in the garden of Mr. John Bacheldor, of Conway, ſprang five ſtalks, that bore fifteen ears of good ſound corn, which produced three thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-two kernels; the whole meaſuring two quarts of corn: Beſides a great number of ſucker ſtalks, having, when gathered, many ſmall green ears, with ſcattering kernels. And it ſprang up and brought forth fruit, ſome thirty, ſome ſixty, and ſome an hundred fold: But where have we heard of above three thouſand fold! Surely this is good land, ye Geneſſee men.

The above is very emblematical of the happy union that ſubſiſts between the United States of America and their flouriſhing circumſtances. The fifteen ears, reſembling the number of ſtates, and the kernels, the numerous multitudes of inhabitants therein; and the number of young green ears, with ſcattering kernels, are typical of the inhabitants of the Weſtern wilderneſs, which ſhows that there are many more ſtates to be added to the number of thoſe now in the Union.

Note, the ears were all ſound and good, without any defect, except a few of the largeſt, which were a little defective at the butts, or heads of the ears.

Conway, September 14th 1796.

HARRISBURG, November 7.

On Thurſday night laſt, the large and commodious tavern at Silver Springs, 6 miles from this town, the property of Oliver Pollock, Eſq; and occupied by Mr. Briggs, was entirely conſumed by fire, together with all the furniture, wearing apparel, liquors, &c. There were near forty perſons aſleep in this manſion, when the accident was diſcovered, which had made ſuch progreſs, as to render even their eſcape impoſſible, any other way than from the different windows; by which means, a young man, aged about eighteen, who ſlept in the upper ſtory, bruiſed himſelf in ſuch a manner, as only to ſurvive a ſhort time; one of Mr. Brigg's daughters, of ten years, was ſo much burnt before ſhe could be extricated, as only to live about two hours. Many others were very much hurt, but it is hoped not paſt recovery. The loſs is eſtimated at above ſix thouſand pounds.

Philadelphia, November 16.

By the returns in the Secretary's office, for Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, it appears that the votes are

For the ticket headed Iſrael Whelen,	10673
For the ticket headed Thomas M'Kean,	7951
Majority for the Whelen ticket,	2722

No returns had been received in the Secretary's office from the counties of Bedford, Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette, Franklin, Montgomery, Huntingdon, Allegheney, Mifflin, Somerſet and Greene, at 12 o'clock yeſterday morning.

At a joint meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, on the 3d inſtant, the following appointments were made, viz.

John Rutherford re-elected Senator of the United States.

Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

Aaron Ogden,	Jonathan Rhea,
John Neilſon,	John Blackwood,
Eliſha Lawrence,	William Colefax.
Caleb Newbold,	

James Kinſey re-elected Chief Juſtice.

Joſeph Bloomfield, Major-General of the firſt diviſion of militia, vice Major-General Ellis, deceaſed.

Franklin Davenport, Brigadier-General, vice Bloomfield, promoted.

Joſeph M'Ilvaine, Clerk of the Pleas and Peace of Burlington county.

At a joint meeting of both Houſes of the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, on Saturday laſt, Richard Stockton, Eſq; of the county of Somerſet, was unanimouſly elected Senator of the United States, in the room of Frederick Frelinghuyſen, Eſq; reſigned.

The following perſons are the Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident, for Connecticut.

Oliver Woolcot,	Elias Perkins,
Jeremiah Wadsworth,	Jeſſe Root,
Elizure Goodrich,	William Hart,
Jonathan Trumbull,	Hammon Swift.
Jonathan Sturgis,	

Richard Baſſet, Thomas Robinſon and Iſaac Cooper, are appointed Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident, for the ſtate of Delaware.

The following obſervations are taken from a late London paper.

"In contemplating the chart of America, we are ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at obſerving the far greater part of the peopled ſurface of that vaſt continent ſubject to the governments of Europe. Of theſe, that which has the moſt extenſive ſway is Spain, whoſe territory ſtretches from the northern boundary of the province of Mexico, to the extreme part of Chili on the South, comprehending between theſe lines Paragua, Peru, Terra Firma, the Iſthmus of Panama, California, and the two Mexicos, through the diſtance of more than ſix thouſand miles. Among the iſlands of America, Spain has the ſame pre-eminence of ſoverignity, poſſeſſing Trinidad, Porto Rico, Cuba, and many other ſmaller iſlands.

Next to Spain, in order of territory, is Portugal, to which belong the Braſils, that large tract of land on the north-eaſt and eaſtern ſide of the ſouthern continent of America.

Then follows Holland, which on the continent poſſeſſes the greater part of Guiana, including the different ſettlements of Surrinam, Demarara, Eſſequibo, and Berbice; and among the iſlands, St. Euſtatia, Curacoa, and others of leſs note.

To France belongs the eaſtern portion of Guiana, incluſive of the iſland of Cayenne; together with Hiſpaniola and Guadaloupe.

Where now are we to find the dominions of Great-Britain, the miſtreſs of the ſea? ſearch for them in the chart. On the continent they exiſt not to the ſouthward of the frozen regions of Canada; and in the Atlantic, they are almoſt inviſible, appearing only as ſpecks on the vaſt boſom of the ocean.—Such in truth is the relative extent of Martinique, of Barbadoes, of Antigua, of Dominique, of St. Chriſtopher's, and even of Jamaica itſelf.

This extraordinary difference in the magnitude of the different European poſſeſſions in America may be ſtrongly, yet accurately, illuſtrated to our readers, by ſtating, that if all the territories to the ſouthward of the Floridas, incluſive of the iſlands, were divided into 612 parts, Spain would be found to poſſeſs 450 of theſe parts, Portugal 127, Holland 20, France 24, and England only one."

The veſſel built at Geneva, and lately launched into the Seneca-Lake, is of fifty tons burden, inſtead of thirty, as lately mentioned.

A gentleman near Nottingham (England) has, for the laſt two winters, kept fifteen draught horſes upon turnips, with very little hay, (no corn) in conſtant work, and they looked plump and were remarkably healthy; and another gentleman has, with the ſame good effect, kept a number of draught horſes on the ſame food, and has ſaved one hundred and twenty quarters of oats. The mode of preparing the turnips is by cutting off the tops and bottoms, waſhing and chopping them in a trough, and then mixing them with cut ſtraw and hay together. In order to induce the horſes to eat turnips at firſt, keep them rather ſhort of hay and water, and mix the turnips cut ſmall with bran. A horſe will eat about half a ſtrike daily, and an acre will keep ſix horſes four months.

From July 1795 to 1796, the Engliſh exported no more than 17000 pipes of wine from Portugal. In the preceding year they exported 52000 pipes.

The late Earl of Mansfield, who died the beginning of September, at Brighthelmſtone, received yearly the following enormous ſums from the Engliſh government, as the compenſation for his ſervices and the titles he bore:

	£. ſterl.
From the Crown,	19,000
As Preſident of the Privy Council,	5,000
As Lord Chief Juſtice of Scotland,	2,000
As Clerk in the Kings bench,	6,000
As Hereditary Governor of Scoon place,	4,000
Annual Salary	36,000

The two latter offices were mere ſinecures. Lord Stormont, who is at preſent at the Univerſity of Gottingen, inherits the eſtates and titles of the Earl of Mansfield. His lucrative poſts will be divided amongſt thoſe who have the beſt claims to the loaves and fiſhes.

The directors of the Sierra Leone Company in London have lately publiſhed a report, by which it appears, that the damage ſuſtained by the depredations of the French ſquadron upon that ſettlement amounted to 40,000l. ſterling, excluſive of buildings deſtroyed, the coſt of which was about 15,000l. It is, however, with ſatisfaction we find, that no events which have yet happened at Sierra Leone, have in any degree ſhaken the reſolution of the Directors, with reſpect to the proſecution of the great cauſe in which they are engaged. Under the diviſion of this report, which treats of the civilization of the natives of Africa, the Directors have brought forward much additional evidence in proof of the cruelty, injuſtice, and turpitude of the ſlave trade.

"Let the whole aggregate of miſery cauſed by this iniquitous trade, (ſay they) be contemplated; let it be remembered that eight thouſand men are annually carried from Africa, torn from their families and their native country by the civilized nations of the world,—let the blood ſpilt in wars, the cutting off of ſlave ſhips, the acts of ſuicide reſorted to by the wretched captives, and the wild and bloody vengeance of the incenſed natives on the ſhore, be borne in mind. Let the moral evil chargeable on this trade be conſidered, the drunkenneſs, the treachery, and the violation of all the natural feelings, which it occaſions, and above all, the ſtop which it puts to the progreſs of civilization, to the improvement and happineſs of one fourth part of the habitable globe; and its enormity muſt indeed be abundantly evident!"

To be Sold by Public Sale,

On the 26th inſtant,

On the premiſes of Nathaniel Ellicott, late of the townſhip of Buckingham, county of Bucks, ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed,

THE plantation, containing about 139 acres of valuable limeſtone land, a proportionable part whereof is woodland and meadow. There are on the premiſes two good bearing orchards, and a commodious two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen, and work ſhop adjoining, alſo two barns near each other one of ſtone, lately built, and other convenient out buildings ſuch as dairy houſe, cart houſe, ſmith's ſhop, &c. there is alſo a ſtone tenement on the premiſes. Said plantation is ſituate in the neighbourhood of ſeveral lime kilns, is within a mile of Buckingham Meeting-houſe, and half a mile from the upper York road. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

LETITIA ELLICOTT,
BENJAMIN ELLICOTT, } *Execut.*

November 11, 1796. ‡

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given at any time between the date hereof and the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaſter road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within one mile of a good merchant mill and ſaw mill, within two miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jefferies and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres, under excellent timber. On the premiſes is an orchard of excellent graſted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two ſtory log houſe and barn, and a ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring. The land lays high, and conſequently pleaſant and healthy, level and eaſy to be tilled. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, within one mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-houſe, 3 miles of the Riſing Sun tavern upon the Straſburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks Head. The conditions of ſale will be made eaſy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

11th mo. 13th, 1796. t. f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Lower Makefield, within four miles of the county town of Bucks, bounded by the lands of John Knight, Jonathan Carlile and others, containing 83 acres, more or leſs, about 24 acres of wood-land, with a great proportion of meadow, and a ſtream of water running though the ſame, the remainder good plough land. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a fire place in each, a ſhop adjoining, a well of good water near the door, a waggon houſe, with a crib below, and graneries above, a large and commodious barn, lately built, cow houſes adjoining, about 200 bearing apple trees, chiefly graſted fruit, with pear, peach, plumb and cherry trees, and a log houſe on one part of the place, ſuitable for a tenant. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and know the conditions of ſale. Poſſeſſion given, with a good title, the firſt day of April next.

JOHN MARTINDELL.

October 28, 1796. †

NORFOLK, November 7.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Norfolk, Capt. Smith, from Martinique and Anguilla. By this veſſel we learn that there were 25 ſail of the line at Fort Royal, and between 15 and 20,000 men at Fort Bourbon, preparing to attack Gaudaloupe, which was to take place in all October. Admiral Parker arrived at Martinique with five ſail of the line on the 18th of September; and Admiral Bligh, with two ſail of the line, ſeveral tranſports and 5000 troops, arrived at Barbadoes the 20th of September.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.

To the PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES.

I am informed that ſome citizens wiſh to vote for me at the enſuing election, to be Preſident of the United States. I give them my thanks for their good will and favourable opinion of me. But on a ſerious conſideration of the ſubject, I think it incumbent on me thus publicly to declare my fixed intention to decline accepting that office, if it ſhould be offered to me, becauſe of my inability to diſcharge the duties of it in a proper manner.

Although I am not ſo vain as to ſuppoſe that a majority of the electors would call me to that high appointment, yet as this communication may tend to prevent embarraſſment in the ſuffrages, I have thought that candor obliged me to make it.

I am conſoled for the regret I feel on account of my own inſufficiency, by a conviction, that within the United States a large number of citizens may be found, whoſe talents and exemplary virtues deſerve public confidence, much more than any thing I can boaſt of.

That wiſdom and virtue may mark the choice about to be made of a Preſident, is the earneſt deſire of your fellow-citizen and well wiſher,

PATRICK HENRY.

November 3 1796.

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
No. 68, Walnut-ſtreet,
Has for ſale,

A Few of Longman and Broadrip's patent and plain piano fortes, of a ſuperior tone. Likewiſe, inſtruments for hire. Alſo, inſtruments tuned and repaired, at the ſhorteſt notice, and in the beſt manner, as uſual. A few of Longman and Broadrip and Broadwood's ſecond hand inſtruments for ſale or hire.

Nov. 15. ¶

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 3d inſtant, an old faſhioned ſilver WATCH, maker's name Geo. Clark, London, 1745. Whoever will ſecure the thief and watch, ſo that the owner may get his watch and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Three Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for the watch only.

SAMUEL SPENCER.

Nov. 13, 1796. *

TO all people to whom may be offered a Note of Hand, ſigned by the ſubſcriber, to *John Fiſher, junr.* of Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, for the payment of Fifteen Pounds, I do hereby notify and forewarn you againſt taking an aſſignment thereon, as I, having not received a juſt and legal conſideration therefor, do intend to diſpute the payment thereof.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Nov. 16. §

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the turnpike road, oppoſite the 4 mile ſtone, on the night of the eleventh inſtant; a brown bay MARE, between eight and nine years old, about fifteen hands high, ſtrong built, rather wide breaſted in proportion to her hind parts, is a natural trotter and kind at any buſineſs, a thick ſtrong mane, falls a little each way, a ſmall lump on the ſmall of her back, ſtrong tail not docked, a few white hairs on her near hind foot, ſhod all round, and is remarkably croſs among creatures. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty five dollars for the Mare only, and all reaſonable charges paid by

DAVID JONES.

November 11th, 1796. ‖

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 28th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a little hipſhot in his right hip ſome ſaddle marks, a natural trotter; likewiſe, in the night of the 8th inſtant, a large well made old ſorrel HORSE, in good order, having ſome white down his face, a white ſpot on his under lip, branded on his near ſhoulder, ſhod all round, and is a natural trotter. Whoever brings the deſcribed horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, and if the thief or thieves be brought to juſtice, Twenty Dollars.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Great-Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, 11th mo. 11th, 1796. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand.

ALSO, a large and general aſſortment of goods, as uſual, for ſale, at No. 52, Market-ſtreet. WILLIAM ADCOCK.

Nov. 15.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the Falls townſhip, on the night of the 25th inſt. a dark dapple grey horſe, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, riſing 5 years old, a natural trotter, canters well, ſhod before, the ſhoes about half worn, with pot metal run on the toes, one nail clinched in a hole where he had been corked, a little mare faced. Whoever takes and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horſe.

JOHN COMFORT.

Falls townſhip, Bucks county,
Oct. 29th, 1796. *

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſmall brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ENOCH ARMITAGE.

Oct. 31, 1796.

In Chancery of New-Jerſey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampſon Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceaſed,
againſt
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, directed to me, the ſubſcriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the ſaid ſtate, and in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, all thoſe certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the head of Muſkinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Suſſex, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premiſes are ſold under a decree of the ſaid Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale may be applied to the diſcharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the firſt day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, given and executed to their teſtator, the ſaid William Neate, deceaſed, by the ſaid Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the coſts of ſuit by the ſaid Court awarded to the ſaid complainants.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and ſufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glaſs, juſt imported in the ſhips William Penn Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine Adraſtus, Patty, and Friendſhip, from Liverpool, conſiſting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table ſervices compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewiſe enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almoſt every deſcription; alſo an aſſortment of the very beſt double japanned tea trays and waiters of different ſizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of veſſels, country ſtore-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greateſt punctuality, on the moſt reaſonable terms (wholeſale and retail) for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

P. S. Mr. Simpſon is juſt returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above ſelection, and eſtabliſhing ſuch a correſpondence as will always inſure to them goods of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbctC.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Sarah Thomas in Weſt Whiteland townſhip in Cheſter county on the night of the 12th of October inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, riſing five years old, a ſnip down his noſe, no brand, a few ſmall ſaddle marks, ſhod all round when taken, trots and canters, but when trotting drags his hind feet on the ground Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, ſhall receive twenty dollars, or for the horſe only, fifteen dollars

GEORGE MEREDITH.

Oct. 14th 1796. * 7 w.

FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIG, about 153 tons burthen, built of the beſt country oak, now laying at Lewis-town, ſtate of Delaware, and has been launched about three weeks. For particulars, apply to JOHN WALL, Merchant, Stampers wharff.

Philadelphia, October 25, 1796. *

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable eſtate, ſituate in Glouceſter county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and oppoſite to Cheſter, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a ſoil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheeſe maker, and now of John Piſſant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well ſituated, commodious barns, and ſtabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premiſes, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Little, No. 40, North Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premiſes is a large two ſtory brick houſe, and frame kitchen adjoining, ſtone cart houſe, and convenient frame barn, hay houſe and ſtabling; alſo two tenements to accommodate ſmall families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and ſeveral landing places thereon, that ſhallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, eaſy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or graſs, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No 31, ſouth Water-ſtreet, and for terms of ſale, to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles

A L S O,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and ink-holders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

A L S O,

Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcribers, about a mile and a half from Reading, on ſuſpicion of having ſtole the horſe on which he rode, from the reſiſtance he made, and other circumſtances, give grounds to believe him to be the perſon for which he was apprehended.—The horſe is an iron grey, between 14 and 15 hands high, has ſeveral ſaddle marks, is perhaps 4 or 5 years old. The perſon apprehended calls himſelf *John Butler*, is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a ſcar over his left eye, and ſays he is from Cheſter county; had on a grey ſurtout and light blew cloth coat, and ſtriped trowſers. The owner of the above deſcribed horſe is requeſted to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him and thief away.

The above ſaid John Butler is confined in Reading gaol.

HENRY GOHSSLER,
MICHAEL SIDESSINGER.

Reading, October 21, 1796. *

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Iſland for ſale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

t. b. c. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, a large black COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

TOBIAS ENTEE.

September 28, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 2d of July, a brown COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB HEISLER.

Sept. 13th, 1796. ¶

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To paſs through READING.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage ſince his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harriſburgh: Having duly conſidered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much leſs time than formerly, for which purpoſe he has ſupplied himſelf with ſeveral excellent horſes and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future cuſtom. From the 19th inſtant the journey between Philadelphia and Harriſburgh (during the ſummer ſeaſon) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the paſſengers, he intends not to admit more than ſeven in each ſtage. He likewiſe purpoſes to keep a ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle twice in each week, during the ſummer ſeaſon, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, ſolicits a continuation of his former cuſtomers, and remains the public's obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will ſtart and arrive during the ſummer ſeaſon as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, and at Harriſburgh, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harriſburgh on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday evenings.

The ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle will be ſo accommodated, as to arrive at Carliſle from Philadelphia, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays at noon; the ſame days in each week will bring paſſengers from Carliſle to Philadelphia the ſame evening.

BILL of FARE.

Paſſage from Carliſle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harriſburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way paſſengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one paſſenger.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars		20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.		10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.		15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.		8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.		20,000
39 do. of	500	do.		19,500
80 do. of	200	do.		16,000
200 do. of	100	do.		20,000
300 do. of	50	do.		15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn number		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn numbers		15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.		141,000
10,054 Prizes,				
19,946 Blanks.				300,000

30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, 300,000

All prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket; ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1796.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundaſs, Peter Kerſſner, Sebaſtian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joſeph Hieſter, John Keim, James Diemer, Commiſſioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, at their reſpective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶6w

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Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Yellow Springs, a dark brown MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, mixed with black hairs, trots and paces, about 15 hands high, has one white hind foot, ſhod round, the fore ſhoes almoſt new; has had a colt this ſeaſon, which has been late weaned from her. Whoever takes up the Mare and Thief, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may get the Mare, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or forty dollars for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL SLOANEACRE.

Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, October 2. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3462.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1796.

Philadelphia, November 23.

AUTHENTIC.

Tranſlation of a note from the Miniſter of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Legation of Philadelphia.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, now fulfils to the Secretary of State of the United States, a painful but ſacred duty. He claims, in the name of American honor, in the name of the faith of treaties, the execution of that contract which aſſured to the United States their exiſtence, and which France regarded as the pledge of the moſt ſacred union between two people, the freeſt upon earth: In a word, he announces to the Secretary of State the reſolution of a government, terrible to its enemies, but generous to its allies.

It would have been pleaſing to the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiry to have only to expreſs, on the preſent occaſion, the attachment which his government bears to the American people, the vows which it forms for their proſperity, for their happineſs. His heart therefore is grieved at the circumſtances which impoſe upon him a different taſk. With regret he finds himſelf compelled to ſubſtitute the tone of reproach for the language of friendſhip. With regret alſo his government has ordered him to take that tone; but that very friendſhip has rendered it indiſpenſible. Its obligations, ſacred to men, are as ſacred to governments; and if a friend offended by a friend can juſtly complain, the government of the United States, after the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary ſhall have traced the catalogue of grievances of the French Republic, will not be ſurpriſed to ſee the Executive Directory manifeſting their too juſt diſcontents.

When Europe roſe up againſt the Republic as its birth, menaced it with all the horrors of war and of famine; when on every ſide the French could not calculate upon any but enemies, their thoughts turned towards America; a ſweet ſentiment then mingled itſelf with thoſe proud ſentiments, which the preſence of danger and the deſire of repelling it produced in their hearts. In America, they ſaw friends. Thoſe who went to brave tempeſts and death upon the ocean, forgot all dangers in order to indulge the hope of viſiting that American continent, where, for the firſt time, the French colours had been diſplayed in favour of liberty. Under the guarantee of the law of nations, under the protecting ſhade of a ſolemn treaty, they expected to find in the ports of the United States an aſylum as ſure as at home; they thought, if I may uſe the expreſſion, there to find a ſecond country. The French government thought as they did. Oh! hope worthy of faithful people, how haſt thou been deceived! So far from offering to the French the ſuccours which friendſhip might have given without compromitting it, the American government, in this reſpect, violated the letter of treaties.

The 17th article of the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778 ſtates, that French veſſels of war, and thoſe of the United States, as well as thoſe which ſhall have been armed for war by individuals of the two States, may freely conduct where they pleaſe the prizes they ſhall have made upon their enemies, without being ſubject to any admiralty or other duty; without the ſaid veſſels, on entering into the harbours or ports of France, or of the United States, being liable to be arreſted or ſeized, or the officers of thoſe places taking cognizance of the validity of the ſaid prizes, which may depart and be conducted freely and in full liberty to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the Captains of the ſaid veſſels ſhall be obliged to ſhew: and that on the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given to thoſe who ſhall have made prizes upon the French or Americans; and that if they ſhould be forced by ſtreſs of weather or the danger of the ſea to enter, they ſhall be made to depart as ſoon as poſſible.

In contempt of theſe ſtipulations, the French privateers have been arreſted in the United States as well as their prizes; the tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity or invalidity of thoſe prizes. It were vain to ſeek to juſtify theſe proceedings, under the pretext of the right of vindicating the compromitted neutrality of the United States. The facts about to be ſtated will prove that this pretext has been the ſource of ſhocking perſecutions againſt the French privateers, and that the conduct of the federal government has been but a ſeries of violations of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778.

On the 4th of Auguſt, 1793, a circular letter of the Secretary of the Treaſury was ſent to all the Collectors of the Cuſtoms. It accompanied regulations adopted by the Preſident, prohibiting all armaments in favour of the belligerent powers. Theſe regulations immediately acquired the force of law, and the agents of the government and the tribunals concurred in their execution. They gave them a retroſpective effect, and cauſed to be ſeized in the ports of the United States, the armed veſſels and prizes which had come in prior to that time. But even before theſe regulations, adopted by the Preſident, had eſtabliſhed any rule whatever upon the prohibition of armaments, the tribunals had already, by order of the government, aſſumed the cognizance of prizes made by the French veſſels. (No 1.) One of the predeceſſors of the underſigned proteſted againſt this, but in vain. The tribunals ſtill continued their proſecutions.

On the 3d of December, 1793, the Preſident aſked of Congreſs a law confirming the the meaſures contained in the letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, above mentioned. (No. 2.) This law was paſſed the 5th June, 1794. What was its reſult? In conſequence of this law, the greater part of the French privateers have been arreſted, as well as their prizes, not upon formal depoſitions, not upon eſtabliſhed teſtimony, not upon a neceſſary body of proofs, but upon the ſimple information of the Conſul of one of the powers at war with the French Republic, frequently upon that of ſailors of the enemy powers, ſometimes according to the orders of the Governors, but often upon the demand of the diſtrict attornies, who aſſert, upon principles avowed by the government, (No. 3,) that their conviction was ſufficient to authoriſe them, without complaint or regular information, to cauſe the privateers to be proſecuted in virtue of the law above mentioned, (No 4.)

When the Miniſters of the Republic have aſked juſtice of the Government for the vexations experienced by the privateers, in contempt of the 17th article of the treaty, they have never been able to obtain ſatisfaction.

Thus, when on the 9th Fructidor, 3d year (26 Auguſt, 1794) the predeceſſor of the underſigned addreſſed a complaint to the Government on this ſubject, the Secretary of State anſwered, on the 3d September, 1794, by a phraſe indicative of delay.

Thus, when the ſame Miniſter on the 27th Vendemaire, 3d year (17th October, 1794) reminded the Secretary of State of the means he had propoſed to him, for putting an end to the meaſures adopted againſt the French privateers; when he cauſed him to ſee that this means, which conſiſt in requiring ſecurity from thoſe who claimed the prizes as illegal, would prevent the enemies of the Republic from inſtituting ſo many ſuits, of which they they themſelves perceived the injuſtice; he obtained no other anſwer than that his propoſition relative to ſecurities was inadmiſſible.

When on the 13th Floreal, 3d year, the ſame Miniſter expreſſed himſelf in theſe terms, in a letter to the Secretary of State; "You have alledged, ſir, that the Executive of the United States cannot interfere in the affairs of which the tribunals have taken cognizance. In admitting this objection for all the buſineſs now in ſuit, I do not the leſs think that your Government could, by general meaſures, bring back the juriſdiction of the American tribunals, concerning prizes made by our veſſels, within the limits preſcribed by our treaties, which make part of the ſupreme law of the land: It might make known that the facility with which your courts of admiralty admit, without diſtinction, all the chicanery which our enemies create againſt us, in the preſent war, is evidently contrary to the ſpirit of the treaty." The Government paid no attention to theſe reflections, and the anſwer of the Secretary of State merely notices the particular fact which had occaſioned the note of Citizen Fauchet.

What was the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary able to obtain in the affair of the Caſſius and of the Vengeance? Nothing.

The Government of the United States muſt have ſeen however, by the claims which the Miniſters of the Republic addreſſed to it, and by the great number of facts, of which it has had a knowledge, how much the execution of the meaſures of the Preſident and of the law of the 5th June, 1794, was contrary to the 17th article of the treaty; how much the agency of the tribunals, who ought not to have any cognizance of the validity or invalidity of prizes, tended to annul that article, and to deprive the Republic of the advantage which it aſſures to her. In fact, was it not evident, that when the powers at war with the Republic had the privilege, in virtue of the law of the 5th of June, 1794, of cauſing to be arreſted the privateers and their prizes, of detaining them in the ports of the United States, of ruining them by conſiderable coſts, by the exceſſive expences which they occaſioned them, they drew from that privilege an immenſe advantage, to the detriment of France. Doubtleſs it was of little import to them that ſometimes the privateers obtained juſtice, in the laſt reſort, if they detained the privateer for a length of time, and if they by that means ſheltered from their purſuit the commerce of the enemy of France. The neutrality of the United States in this caſe was altogether to their advantage; and the Federal Government, on ſeeing this ſtate of things, ſhould, out of reſpect to its neutrality and to treaties, ſolicit from the Congreſs the means of conciliating the duties of the former with the obligations of the latter.

The Government very well knew how to ſolicit the law of the 5th of June, 1794, when the law was to bear on France alone, when it gave to the tribunals a right which has been abuſed and which enables them to decide upon prizes; why, on ſeeing the inconveniences of this law, has it not endeavoured to remedy them? Should it wait to be ſolicited on this head? Should it not anticipate all claims, and when thoſe were preſented by the Miniſters of the Republic, ſhould it not do juſtice?

Beſides, if the government had been impartial, as it has pretended to be, it would not have adopted that ſlow and circuitous mode, ſo favourable to the enemies of France, for deciding the caſes relative to its neutrality; it would have preferred the meaſures propoſed by Mr. Jefferſon, on the 25th of June, 1793, to the Miniſter of the Republic: theſe meaſures were ſimple, they were in conformity with the duties of neutrality and the intereſts of the Republic.

The Federal Government had decided queſtions which intereſted its neutrality, upon informations furniſhed by the State Governors and the agents of the Republic; the prizes remained in the hands of the French Conſul, until this deciſion took place; the ſtipulations of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778 were not violated; and the government at the ſame time ſatisfied the obligations of duty and juſtice. In vain would it ſay, that it had not this power. Notwithſtanding the law of 5th June 1794, giving to the tribunal the right of taking cognizance of caſes in which neutrality had been violated, did not the Preſident, on the 21ſt of June, 1794, decide that the ſhip William, taken out of the limits of the waters of the United States, ſhould be delivered to the captor; and on the 3d July, 1794, did he not decide that the Pilgrim had been taken in the waters of the United States, and that of courſe ſhe ſhould be given up to the owners? In theſe caſes the Preſident not only decided on matters, the cognizance of which had been conſigned to the tribunals, but likewiſe gave a retroſpective effect to his own deciſion upon the protecting line of the United States, which was not notified to the Miniſter of the Republic till the 8th of Nov. 1793.

Not ſatisfied with permitting the 17th article of the treaty to be violated by its agents and tribunals, the Federal Government alſo ſuffered the Engliſh to avail themſelves of advantages interdicted to them by that article. They armed in the ports of the United States, brought in, and repaired their prizes, and in a word found in them a certain aſylum.

Thus the Engliſh privateer Truſty, Captain Hall, was armed at Baltimore to cruize againſt the French, and ſailed, notwithſtanding the complaints of the Conſul of the Republic. At Charleſton, one Bermudian veſſel, ſeveral Engliſh veſſels and one Dutch veſſel, from the 24th May to the 6th June 1793, took in cannon for their defence, and ſailed without oppoſition.

What anſwer did the government give to the repreſentations of the Miniſter of the French Republic in this reſpect? It is ſaid that theſe veſſels ſailed ſo ſuddenly, it was not able to have them arreſted. But the treaty was not the leſs violated. Some inhabitants of the United States had aided in theſe illegal armaments: What meaſures were taken againſt them? Was any ſearch made to diſcover them, to proſecute them? Never, and yet the Government of the United States, no ſooner learned that in conſequence of an implied ſtipulation which the treaty of Verſailles ſeemed to contain, the French were arming in the ports of the United States, than the moſt energetic orders were ſent for ſtopping theſe armaments. Even citizens of the United States were impriſoned upon ſuſpicion that they had participated in them. The Miniſter cannot omit citing here the following paſſage of a letter from the Secretary of State, Edmund Randolph, to Mr. Hammond, dated 2d June, 1794. "On a ſuggeſtion that Citizens of the United "States had taken part in the act, [he ſpeaks "of the armaments of the United States] one "who was deſignated, was inſtantly committed "to priſon for proſecution: one or two others "have been ſince named and committed in like "manner, and ſhould it appear, that there "were ſtill others, no meaſures would be ſpar-"ed to bring them to juſtice." What more could the American Government do in favour of the Engliſh, if they had a ſimilar treaty to that with France, and had been ſole poſſeſſors of the advantages aſſured to her by poſitive ſtipulation?

However, in contempt of theſe very ſtipulations, the Argonaut, an Engliſh Ship of war, in January 1795, conducted into Lynnhaven bay, the French corvette L'Eſperance, which ſhe had taken upon the coaſt; ſhe there had her repaired, in order to ſend her on a cruiſe. Letters were, in conſequence, written by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Virginia and to Mr. Hammond. What was the reſult? Nothing. On the 29th of May 1795, the Federal Government had not yet done any thing poſitive as to the acts which produced the complaint of the Miniſter of the Republic. The Secretary of State announced "that theſe facts ſhall be examined, and that if they are verified, the Federal Government will not be in the rear of its obligations." To that has the reparation demanded by the Republic been limitted.

What are we to think of theſe delays, when we ſee the officers of the government acting with ſo much activity againſt the French, on the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion that they have violated the neutrality,—when in his letter of 29th April 1794, the Secretary of State anſwers the complaints of the Engliſh Miniſter—"We have received no intelligence of the particular facts to which you refer; but to prevent all unneceſſary circuity in firſt enquiring into them and next tranſmitting to this city the reſult, the proper inſtructions will be given to act, without further directions." How did the Federal Government conduct towards the autumn of 1794? The Engliſh Frigate Terpſichore took the privateer La Montagne into the Port of Norfolk. The French Vice Conſul claimed the execution of the treaty, of the Governor of Virginia: The Governor anſwered him, that he would have the neceſſary inveſtigation made, and would afterwards take the proper meaſures. The predeceſſor of the underſigned then interpoſed with the Federal government; and the Secretary of State aſſured him, that he wrote to the Governor of Virginia to have juſtice rendered. But this juſtice was limitted to inveſtigations made with ſuch ſlowneſs, that five months after this affair was not finiſhed; and on the 24th February, 1795, the Secretary of State contented himſelf with ſending to the predeceſſor of the underſigned, the diſpatches of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 10th October, 1794, by which he announces, that he ordered the Commandant of the militia of Norfolk to make the neceſſary enquiries for enabling the Executive of Virginia to render to the Republic the juſtice it had a right to expect. The reſult of theſe enquiries is not known. However, the fact about which the Miniſter Fauchet complained to the Secretary of State was notorious, and painful reſearches were not neceſſory to convince himſelf of it. Do we not find in this proceeding a formal deſire to elude the treaties, and to favour the Engliſh.

If the government of the United States had wiſhed to maintain itſelf in that impartiality which its duties preſcribed, if it had wiſhed freely to execute the treaties, it would not have waited, every time that the Engliſh infringed them, for the Miniſter to ſolicit its juſtice: Should it not have given inſtructions ſo preciſe that the Governors of the ſtates and ſubaltern officers of the Federal Government might know what duties they had to fulfil, in order to maintain the execution of treaties? Why have the moſt energetic orders (ſuch as the Secretary of State Randoph mentions) been given, when the ſupport of the neutrality inviolate in favour of the Engliſh came in queſtion? Why have the meaſures taken by the Federal Government operated with ſo much ſlowneſs when France was intereſted? Why in fine have the multiplied claims of her Miniſters never produced the redreſs of the grievances of which they complained?

When the predeceſſor of the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary claimed the Execution of the 17th Art. of the Treaty, interdicting the entry into the American ports of Engliſh veſſels which ſhould have made prizes upon the French, when he cited this ſimple and formal ſtipulation; "On the contrary neither aſylum nor refuge ſhall be given in the ports or harbours of France or of the United States to veſſels which ſhall have made prizes of the French or Americans; and ſhould they be obliged to enter by tempeſt or danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be uſed to make them depart as ſoon as poſſible;" the Secretary of State, in order to avoid ſhutting the American ports againſt the Engliſh, interpreted this article in their favor. "But it would be uncandid to conceal from you the conſtruction which we have hitherto deemed the true one. The firſt part of the 17th article relates to French ſhips of war and privateers entering our ports with their prizes; the ſecond contracts the ſituation of the enemies of France, by forbidding ſuch as ſhall have made prize of the French, intimating from this connection of the two clauſes, that the veſſels forbidden are thoſe which bring their prizes with them. It has been conſidered that this ſection of the Treaty was impartially deſtined to the withholding of protection, or ſuccour, to the prizes themſelves; had it been otherwiſe, it would have been ſuperfluous, to have prohibited from ſailing what they have taken in the ports of the United States."

He ſaid, moreover, in his letter of the 29th of May, 1795, "But on the 3d of Auguſt, the Preſident declared his conſtruction of that treaty to be that no public armed veſſels were thereby forbidden from our waters, except thoſe which ſhould have made prize of the people or property of France coming with their prizes." But how it is poſſible to find, in the ſtipulations of the treaty, the ſenſe given to them by the government of the United States? This expreſſion of the treaty,

"which shall have made prizes," is general, and applies to all capturing vessels, whether they enter the ports of the United States with prizes, or enter them alone, after having made prizes. It is evident, that the government adds to the letter of the treaty in this circumstance; and is it not astonishing, that it admits a construction of the treaty, when it expects to find a meaning disadvantageous to France, and in other instances opposes all construction, when this would be favourable to the Republic. But has it the right of construing the treaty, of changing, of its own accord, the sense of a clear and precise stipulation, without the consent and concurrence of the other contracting party? Doubtless not, especially, when, by so doing, it wounds her interests.

The Secretary of State, by the 22d article, pretends to support his construction of the 17th article. What does this 22d article contain? A prohibition of the enemies of France and of the United States, from arming in the respective ports of the two powers, of selling their prizes, or of discharging all or part of their cargo there. This article, therefore, applies to the prizes; whilst the 17th applies to the capturing vessels. Did it not exist, the enemies of France, or of the United States, might send their prizes into the respective ports of the two powers, without conducting them there themselves: The 17th article, containing only a prohibitory arrangement for the capturing vessels, could not prohibit them from doing this. It was necessary then to have recourse to a formal prohibition: Besides, as the vessels which have made prizes on the French or Americans, are admitted into the ports of France or of the United States, in cases of tempest or dangers of the sea, they might, in this case, have conceived themselves authorised to dispose of their prizes, to sell them, or to discharge their cargoes; it was necessary therefore to take this right from them in a positive manner; it was necessary to prevent them from benefiting by a stipulation made in favour of humanity: this is the end answered by the 22d article, which is not superfluous, as the Secretary of State maintains, but, on the contrary, contains a distinct stipulation from that of the 17th. It is then evident from this, that in the cases above cited by the undersigned, the stipulations of the 17th article have been violated. They have been equally so, by the admission, in sundry ports, of the Thetis and Hussar frigates, which captured Le Prevoyante and La Raison, French store ships, and by admitting in the last instance this same ship La Raison, prize to the Thetis, into the ports of the United States.

But admitting for a moment the construction gratuitously given by the Secretary of State to the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, this article has not the less been violated, when the Argonaut, which had quitted Hampton Roads in order to capture L'Esperance, was permitted to enter with that prize; when the Terpsichore was suffered to bring in the privateer La Montagne. In vain were sought, in the resources of a captious and false logic, the means of excusing such conduct. The facts speak; and every upright mind, not blinded by passion, will necessarily yield to their evidence. Yet the prohibitory stipulation of the admission of prizes made by her enemies, is the only advantage which France expected to enjoy, after having wrought and guaranteed the independence of the United States, at a time when she might, as the price of that very independence, have granted them less liberal conditions.

These wrongs of the American government towards the Republic, just stated by the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary, will soon be aggravated by new ones. It was a little matter only to allow the English to avail themselves of the advantages of our treaty; it was necessary to assure these to them by the aid of a contract, which might serve at once as a reply to the claims of France, and as peremptory motives for refusals, the true cause of which it was requisite incessantly to disguise to her under specious pretexts.

[*To be continued.*]

By the ship Fame, Captain Harris, arrived at New-York, in 34 days from London, we have received the following intelligence:

GENOA, Sept 12,

Twelve or fifteen transports laden with artillery and ammunition for the French army were in the port of Genoa, and were going to land their cargoes in the harbour of St. Pierre d'Arena. This morning between 7 and 8 o'clock an English ship of 74 guns, and a corvette, went out of port, and sent two sloops, with 25 men each, who boarded a French ship that was landing her goods, cut the cable and made off with her; the French sailors had only time to make to the shore. Little was this event expected, until the sailors jumping into the sea, cried out, "the English are coming." The gunners immediately ran to arms, and fired upon the English sloops, who suffered much, but did not let go their prize. The ships having sent fresh troops to assist, the French vessel was soon out of the reach of the cannon. A gun boat and two corsairs, which were in the port, went out and advanced with boldness to the English ships, to cut off the prize; but they were forced to retire. The 74 gun ship was half gun shot from the Mole, two shot were fired upon the French works at Pierre d'Arena, which determined the Genoese batteries to fire but feebly, and without success. Certainly, if the commander of the mole had wished, the English ship of the line must have suffered much, for it could not get off, owing to the wind.

The event occasioned a general *alerte* in the city. Officers of the French navy could not make their way upon the Ponte Real, which is a kind of quay in the port. A quarrel took place, because the Genoese appeared to wish to favour the English officers who were there. An officer of the navy was wounded by the Genoese guard.

The French Minister immediately presented a very firm note to the government, reiterated the demand of shutting the port against the English; and he demanded the sequestration of the English ships. These two demands were granted by the government, who could not dissemble their extreme embarrassment.

The Minister Faypoult also demanded reparation for the assassination of the French officer. This demand, it was thought, will also be complied with

VENICE, September 15.

The instant General Buonaparte arrived at Trente, he wrote to the Government, desiring it might order the Commissaries of the Venetian part of Tirol, to prepare provisions and forage for the French army. It is supposed from this measure that he intends to proceed to Trieste, where the French will find considerable magazines. In confirmation of this conjecture, a body of French troops has already arrived at Feltre.

FRANKFORT, September 20.

All the letters from Vienna and Prague give intelligence of the continued march of troops, and of the new levies in the hereditary states. Ten battalions from Gallicia have passed thro' Prague. Seventy-two comitas of Hungary have offered to raise each 1000 men. In Upper and Lower Austria, recruits are enrolled with the greatest success.

STUTGARD, Sept. 22.

The Austrians continue to block up Keyl, and it is expected they will make another assault on that place.

The situation of Gen. Moreau becomes more critical every day. The Augsburg Gazette states, that he has been wounded in one of the late actions. The day before yesterday he arrived at the head-quarters at Augsburg.

We learn from Ratisbon, that on the 18th inst. Gen. Moreau was defeated by Gen. Latour between Aich and Neuburgh, and that on the 19th the Austrians entered Donowerth. This event has seemingly contributed to the retreat of Gen. Moreau.

An Austrian cannonier, who destroyed the bridge across the Lahn, at the moment the French were crossing that river, and by so doing, caused 6000 French troops to be taken prisoners, was instantly made a Captain in the army of the Archduke.

It is confidently asserted that the military chest which fell into the hands of the Austrians at Wurtzburg contained 150,000 livres, in crown pieces, and 12,000,000 in mandats.

The Peasants of the valley of Kinzig and of Vol Atberg, have taken arms against the French.

The Archduke Charles has ordered an army of observation of 18,000 men to be formed from Laugenfeld to Papenheim, for the purpose of covering Nuremberg and protecting the inhabitants of Franconia. Marshal de Petrach exerts himself to obstruct Moreau's retreat. The Knaibs and the defiles of the Black Foreft, on the left bank of the Kinzig, are occupied by the Austrians.

BRUSSELS, October 1.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by General Bournonville, at present occupies the following position. The left wing, reinforced by two divisions of the army of the North, occupies the lines behind the Sieg, which cover Dusseldorff. The right wing is posted in the neighbourhood of the Hundfruck, and in the entrenchments which cover Neuweid, and in the isle opposite to that city. A great part of the centre is posted between Cologne and Coblentz. The division of Gen. Poncet has likewise begun to move towards the Hundfruck, the Archduke Charles threatening to cross the Rhine at Mentz, to effect a powerful diversion on the left bank of the Rhine. The Austrian army must be infinitely more numerous than was imagined, for we learn from Bonn that great bodies of troops are seen filing past that place towards the Sieg, with a view, as is thought, to attack the republican troops. In the expectation of a general engagement, every day is distinguished by skirmishes, and affairs of advanced posts often very obstinate, and extreme bloody. In one of the last actions the French cavalry made 200 Austrians prisoners, who have been sent to Cologne.

General Bournonville, with his whole Etat Major, is about to proceed to the right bank of the Rhine, to put himself at the head of the army, and resume offensive operations; already the enemy has made several fruitless attempts to gain the head of the bridge of Neuweid, where the French always preserve a passage when they please for this post upon the right bank of the Rhine.

Gen. Tilly has arrived here on his way from Paris. He is going directly to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, of which he is appointed Chief of the Etat-Major, in the room of General Ernouf.

The whole army of the Sambre and Meuse has for some days been in motion, while the motives and the plans of the Generals cannot be divined. Troops constantly arrive from the right bank on the left, then they are marched up the right bank. At length, upon the 8th, the movements became more uniform, and it began to be apprehended that the Archduke Charles would turn towards the Hundfruck, with a part of the forces under his command. The whole of the centre of the army, which was encamped in different positions between Cotogue and Andernach, received orders to march towards the borders of the Nahe; troops night and day defile by Coblentz, in order to reach their new destination. The division of General Championet, which was behind the Seig, has passed the Rhine, on its way thither also. The head quarters however still remain at Cologne, where are most of the Generals of the army. It appeared that Bournonville intended to repair to the Seig, to take the command of the troops of the armies of the North and the Sambre, which are assembled at this point, and it was affirmed for certain, that it was decided in a general council again to march the army towards the Lahn, but hitherto it does not appear that these dispositions are ready to be put in execution.

The Austrians have withdrawn from the banks of the Rhine opposite Bonn, where for several days together they had appeared. We know, however, that the enemy occupied a formidable camp two leagues from the Seig. All the Belgic regiments, infantry and cavalry, are with the Archduke's army. It is said they fight with terrible fury upon every occasion, and that the dragoons de la Tour cut to peices with their sabres, in an affair upon the Lahn, a French battalion entirely composed of Belgians and Legois. The Austrians have also formed a camp of observation in the plain near Neuweid, to prevent the French from attempting any thing at that point, by causing the troops to file off from the left wing by the bridge which they always occupy in the neighbourhood of that city.

Upon the 16th and 17th (Sept. 29 and 30) there must have been very warm actions on the right bank of the Rhine; for upon the left were heard cannonades very heavy and very long. It is at present very difficult to obtain datails on the right bank. No citizen is allowed to pass the bridge at Cologne; this permission being granted to military men alone.

HEIDELBERG, September 20.

A letter from Bilchen, the Head-quarters of M. De Petrasch, dated the 17th, states, that a detachment of cavalry, and of the free corps of Servians, had taken at Stutguard an aid-de-camp to Gen. Moreau, and a number of other prisoners, besides a quantity of money and baggage. The same letter states, that the peasants of the Black Forest got possession of 15 pieces of cannon, which the French were sending to Strasburgh, and made the escort prisoners. They sent deputies to the General to announce to him, that they were ready to second the Austrians, and defend the defiles of Brisgau. The regiment of the Arch-duke Ferdinand set out in two hundred waggons; Kehl is to be attacked to night.

Some Hulans assert that they met with a courier from Gen. Petrasch, who informed them, that Kehl was taken by assault on the 18th, at half past 7 in the evening. They add, that 150 pieces of cannon remained in possession of the Austrians, and that the French had lost two thousand men, wounded and taken prisoners. The rest passed the Rhine upon a flying bridge.

(Postilon de Armees.)

PARIS, October 3.

The last intelligence received from the army of the Sambre and the Meuse states, the Austrians continue to push forward, and that they are preparing to attack the republicans in their position behind the Sieg, as well as in the entrenched camp of Dusseldorff.

We learn that young Gen. Marceau died at Altenkirken, of the wounds he received in an affair with some riflemen, but that which is not sufficiently known, though necessary to be related, not only for his glory but that of the Archduke Charles, is the history of his latter moments and his funeral.

The French army retiring towards Coblentz, willed to carry off the wounded General; but he opposed it, his wound rendering him incapable of moving. He desired to remain on the field of battle—several officers were left near him, with a letter for the commandant of the enemy, who took possession of the post they abandoned, recommending Marceau to his humanity. The commandant forwarded the letter to the Archduke, who hastened to send the best surgeon of the Austrian army to the French General. The wound was mortal. The General expired; a debate arose between the German and French officers; they disputed which should have the care of rendering the last honours to Marceau. At last the Archduke delivered up his body to be carried to Coblentz, exacting a promise that they would inform him of the hour and minute when he should receive the funeral honours. The obsequies of the French General were celebrated, and the Archduke, at the same instant, answered them by a discharge of artillery and musquetry.

October 5.

A courier arrived at Madrid from Paris on the 12th of September, brought citizen Mangoury, Secretary of the French embassy, his appointment to the situation of envoy extraordinary of the French Republic to the United States of America. [Eclaire.]

LONDON, October 5.

It was understood on 'Change, that his Majesty's speech, as finally prepared in the Cabinet yesterday, is extremely guarded, and holds out neither peace nor war, the consequence of which was a fall of stocks. It was expected that the speech would at least hold out such a narrative of the attempts made by his majesty to commence a negociation as would have inspired confidence in the dispositions of the court towards peace. If we may draw any argument from the impression made in the Alley by the reports brought down yesterday afternoon, this is by no means the case: the speech is to be smooth and inoffensive—exactly such a speech as Mr. Wilberforce would make to the manufacturers of Leeds—sufficiently consoling to stifle their petition for peace, but not promising enough to set their looms to work.

October 10.

We yesterday received the Paris Journals to the 3d instant inclusive, and those of Brussels to the 30th ultimo. The contents of the former are particularly interesting, as they confirm, to their fullest extent, not only the anticipations which we made of the successes of the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, but even of the numerous reports that had reached this country, through a variety of channels, that were considered as very vague and unworthy of much credit.

The Paris Journals, though they contain nothing official from the armies, give us sufficient knowledge from different articles, and from the conclusions of the Journalists, of the disasters that have befallen the French army of the Sambre and the Meuse, in a succession of battles that seem to have taken place. The most particular detail of any single action is that of the 20th ult. at Altenkirchen, at which place General Marceau was left to cover the retreat of the scattered remnant of Jourdan's army. The Austrians attacked this post with their wonted intrepidity. The French, however, after an immense loss, were driven from their ground, and obliged to retreat with precipitation, leaving their General Marceau mortally wounded, and a prisoner.

All accounts from Flanders, and from the Rhine, agree in representing the retreat of the French as equally disorderly and disastrous, the roads being covered with disorganized troops, or with the wounded; the numbers of the latter description which were daily transported to the left bank of the Rhine, was a melancholy but irrefragable proof of the frequent actions that had taken place, while the progressive retreat of the French was a sufficient demonstration of the successes of the Austrians.

According to the most recent advices contained in the French papers, the right wing, and part of the centre, of the army of the Sambre and Meuse had crossed the Rhine; the other part of the centre and left wing being posted between the Sieg and the Wupper. The Austrians were said to be advancing to attack them there.

An article from Cologne, of the 27th ult. in the Brussels paper of the 30th states, that Kleber had attacked and beat the Austrians upon the Sieg; but this differs so much from all the other accounts admitted in the French papers, that if any advantage has been gained by Kleber, it must have been of a very local and unimportant nature.

Jourdan has been superceded in his command by Bournonville, and the former had repaired to Paris, where he had held several conferences with the Executive Directory.

Respecting Moreau's army, very little is said, subsequent to a short official note of the Directory of the 27th ult. announcing generally the receipt of dispatches from that General, which are said to be satisfactory. The Paris papers, however, of a subsequent date, quote the authority of Prussian and German Gazettes for the army of the Rhine and Moselle having experienced several defeats, the consequence of serious actions, from the effects of which Moreau had been obliged to alter his plan of operations and re-ascending the Danube, was endeavouring to make his retreat by the Brisgraw; to preclude the accomplishment of which many chances were against him.

One very important article contained in the French papers is, the confident annunciation of a Russian army, of at least 60,000 men, marching to Germany to the assistance of the Emperor, and which was supposed to be destined to act immediately in Italy.

The Austrians are still blockading Kehl, with a view of intercepting all communication between the left bank of the Rhine and Moreau's army.

From the army of the Rhine and Moselle there is no official intelligence, except Moreau's general orders, dated Lutmaisshausen the 20th of September, in which he endeavours to raise the drooping spirits of his army. The place from which these orders are dated being situated in Suabia, at a small distance from the frontiers of Bavaria, it would appear that he is forming his retreat to the Upper Rhine in a manner, which requires more firmness than in general belongs to the national character of the French, to be executed with success, his rear being constantly harrassed by Generals Lafour and Hotzo, and his front being menaced by Field Marshal Petrasch; and private accounts respecting this army state that the Austrians entered Donawerth on the 19th ult. and they described Moreau's army as becoming daily more critical.

From the above extracts it will be seen how extremely difficult it is to obtain a clear knowledge of the actual situation of affairs on the Rhine until the Hamburgh mails arrive. All that we can learn is that the French are every where obliged to retreat. A report is mentioned in l'Eclair of the 6th inst. that Bournonville had obtained some advantages over the Austrians, but as nothing more is mentioned in the paper of the 7th, they are not likely to have been of any importance.

GENERAL MOREAU.

As nothing official has been published from the army of the Rhine and Moselle, by the Directory, we are to look to the German and Prussian Gazettes for intelligence of this General.—They speak of several bloody engage-

ments that have taken place between the army of Moreau and that of General Latour. They ſtate, that Gen. Moreau has evacuated Bavaria and entered Franconia, purſued by the Auſtrian army. On the 13th and 14th of September, after obſtinate fighting, Moreau was driven from Newbourg, Generals Orlino and Delmas were ſeverely wounded. On the 15th his head quarters were removed from Donowerth to Obendorff on the Lech, in order to approach the diviſion of General Ferrino; other accounts ſay, that he is endeavouring to effect a retreat through the Briſgaw.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

LONDON, October 10.

We yeſterday received Paris papers up to Friday laſt, the 7th inſtant, incluſive. Theſe papers are extremely barren in point of intelligence from the armies, which however our readers will find detailed at length. The Directory has publiſhed an official declaration, that the diſaſtrous retreat of Gen. Jourdan, notwithſtanding all the reports that have been made by their enemies, has not coſt the Republic 6000 men, comprehending killed and wounded, priſoners, deſerters and ſick, and that this army, which has been reinforced with from 17 to 18,000 freſh troops, is to reſume an attitude which ſhall prove, that thought he French may experience a check, they can never be vanquiſhed. The article adds, that the rumours which have been ſpread of a new requiſition of men of a certaiu age are falſe; that nothing can give the ſlighteſt foundation to ſuch a report—that, on the contrary, their ſucceſſes, the loſſes of their enemies, the defeat of Wurmſer in Italy, the different treaties of peace already made this year, as well as thoſe which they have the well founded expectation yet to make, would render any recruit of the armies not only uſeleſs but hurtful.

Such is the account which the Directory has thought expedient to give to the Republic. Our readers will ſubject it to the teſt of probability, and, comparing it with the report of the German Gazettes, and with the well known fact of the retreat of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe for ſo immenſe a diſtance, and of the number of battles they had to ſuſtain, will judge of the truth or falſehood of the ſtatement. In the mean time, all that the Paris papers ſtate of the actual operations of this army ſeems to be taken from the Bruſſels Gazette, by which it appears that ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes have taken place, in which the French have had the advantage, and that General Bournonville is occupied in reſtoring diſcipline to the diſtracted body.

From the army of Moreau we have not been able to trace a ſingle article in any of the French Journals, nor are there any farther accounts from Italy.

The only important article which the French papers contain, is the official notice publiſhed by the Directory on the meaſure of the application from the Engliſh Court for a paſſport.

An official note, dated from Weſtminſter the 21ſt Sept. 1796, old ſtyle (3d Vendemaire) 5th year, remitted the 9th of this month to the Miniſter of foreign affairs, and by him preſented to the Directory, deſires paſſports for an envoy from the Britiſh cabinet, who is to come to France to make overtures of peace. The Executive Directory forthwith made a decree, charging the Miniſter of foreign affairs to deliver the paſſports deſired to the Envoy of England, who ſhall be inveſted with full powers, not only to propoſe and negociate a peace between the French Republic and Great Britain, but to conclude it definitively between the two powers. If then the Engliſh government is ſincere; if this proceeding, like all thoſe which ſhe has made up to this time upon this point, does not tend merely to make the world believe that ſhe carries on the war unwillingly, and that it is made in order to have the pretext to require ſupplies, which the Engliſh people ſees them ſpend with regret—if this government abjures an unjuſt hatred, if ſhe opens her ear to the voice of humanity, if ſhe yields to the wiſh of the nation, whoſe intereſts and welfare are entruſted to her care, the peace will experience neither delay nor obſtable.

Extract from the official Journal le Redacteur.

Such are the terms in which the Executive Directory, on the 3d inſt. made known to the people of France the important fact of the application made by the Engliſh miniſtry. Different opinions will no doubt be formed upon the true meaning and drift of the very ſingular language they have employed upon this occaſion. One ſet of men will be diſpoſed to think that, like Mr. Pitt in his ſpeech upon Thurſday laſt, they prepare the French people to expect the failure of the negociation, by the diſtruſt which they inſinuate of our ſincerity, while others will think that they manifeſt an ardent deſire cordially to entertain and facilitate the negociation that is hereby opened. We lament only to ſee the fate of two nations left thus dependent upon the humour of perſons, who have apparently ſo little confidence in one another. Where there is ſo much jealouſy at the heart, it is almoſt hopeleſs to expect that they ſhould make a ſacrifice of their enmities even to their duty.

October 11.

Buſineſs in the Houſe of Commons this day. Report of the vote of the Committee of Supply.

Yeſterday morning arrived the firſt of the three Hamburgh mails which were due. The accounts brought by it from the armies on the Rhine and Danube reach down to the 21ſt ult. and contain the particulars of the victory obtained by the Archduke on the 16th ult. near Limburgh, in conſequence of which the French were obliged to recroſs the Lahn, to abandon their poſition near Wetzlar, and fall back to the Lower Rhine.

On the 21ſt ult. the Imperialiſts carried the famous tete de-pont before Neuwied.

With reſpect to General Moreau's army, it appears by ſeveral letters received by the mail, that the report of this General having detached a conſiderable corps into Franconia, to turn the Archduke, is unfounded; and that about the middle of laſt month the army of the Rhine and Moſelle was divided into 3 columns, one of which had taken poſt on the Shelleubergh near Donawerth, another near Augſburg, and the third near Fueſſen. In order to drive them from theſe poſitions, Generals Nauendorf and Latour were approaching from Bavaria, and Field Marſhal Petraſch through Suabia; and in General the Auſtrians, aſſiſted by a very conſiderable number of armed peaſants, were endeavouring to poſſeſs themſelves of all the ſtrong poſts, where they may be moſt able to obſtruct Moreau's retreat. They began on the 18th inſt. to bombard Kehl, and ſeem to be ſanguine in their hopes of a ſpeedy reduction of that fortreſs.

As to the ſtate of affairs in Italy, it would appear by an article inſerted in the Vienna Court Gazette, of the 17th ult. that the only object of Field Marſhal Wurmſer's expedition towards Vicenza, Verona and Mantua, was once more to relieve the latter fortreſs, in which we know, by Buonaparte's laſt reports, he has fully ſucceeded, although with the loſs of a great number of men.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 20th ult. adviſes, that Mr. Morens, Spaniſh Charge d'affairs at the Swediſh Court, is expected ſhortly to leave that place.

Philadelphia, November 23.

The Returns for Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, for the counties of Weſtmoreland, Fayette and Greene, had not come in yeſterday forenoon. By the Returns received, the ticket headed Iſrael Whelen has a majority of 980.

—

Was married, on Friday evening laſt, by Joſeph Hart, Eſq; Mr. WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL to the amiable Miſs JANE DUNGAN, both of Bucks county.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

Capt. Cobb, of the ſhip Hazen, arrived yeſterday from Cadiz, which he left the 9th of October, informs us—that about the 20th September, the Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of near 40 ſail, left that harbour, and with the intention, as was ſuppoſed, of joining a French fleet in the Mediterranean.—The Britiſh veſſels remained ſtill embargoed, and the captains and crews leaving them; as no proſpect of accommodation with the Britiſh court appeared to be near at hand. This is the lateſt intelligence from Spain.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Terry and Co. dated Malaga, October 10, to their correſpondents in this city.

"Hoſtilities having actually commenced on our part againſt England, we expect that this very day war will be formally declared."

The above is one day later than the intelligence by Capt. Cobb, from Cadiz.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about a mile from the Gap tavern, containing above 200 acres with the allowance, there are on the premiſes a very good dwelling-houſe, and a ſufficient quantity of other buildings in tolerable good repair, the ſoil is naturally good, and a part of it has been lately limed, there is a good lime-kiln on the place, and plenty of limeſtone near the farm: The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy; it is exceedingly well watered, and would ſuit to divide into two ſmall farms, and will be ſold ſeparate, if the purchaſer chuſes. The title is good; the terms of ſale and a further deſcription of the place may be had by applying to *Francis Bailey*, Printer in Philadelphia, or to *James Thompſon*, at his Mill near the premiſes.—Poſſeſſion may be had at any time before the firſt of April next, at which time, if not ſold, it will be let on the ſhares.

November 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A Steady middle aged woman, to aſſiſt in a family in the country. One that can be well recommended may hear of a good place, on application to the Printers. The higheſt wages will be given.

Nov. 21, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newlin townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of Seventh Month laſt, an old grey aud white HORSE, formerly raiſed there. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray expences, by

RICHARD BERNARD.

11th mo. 14th. 1796.

THE public are cautioned againſt receiving from Iſaac Clawſon, of Bucks couuty, 2 ſeparate notes drawn by the ſubſcriber, in favour of ſaid Clawſon, one for five pounds, payable the 15th inſt. one other, payable the 1ſt of April uext, for ſeventeen pounds ten ſhillings! which two ſajd notes I never have had value for, nor will pay, as they were fraudulently obtained.

JOSEPH MATHEWS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1796.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:---It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each---one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t f.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the Falls townſhip, on the night of the 25th inſt. a dark dapple grey horſe, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, riſing 5 years old, a natural trotter, canters well, ſhod before, the ſhoes about half worn, with pot metal run on the toes one nail clinched in a hole where he had been corked, a little mare faced. Whoever takes and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horſe.

JOHN COMFORT.

Falls townſhip, Bucks county,
Oct. 29th, 1796.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To paſs through READING.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage ſince his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harriſburgh: Having duly conſidered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much leſs time than formerly, for which purpoſe he has ſupplied himſelf with ſeveral excellent horſes and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future cuſtom. From the 19th inſtant the journey between Philadelphia and Harriſburgh (during the ſummer ſeaſon) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the paſſengers, he intends not to admit more than ſeven in each ſtage. He likewiſe purpoſes to keep a ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle twice in each week, during the ſummer ſeaſon, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, ſolicits a continuation of his former cuſtomers, and remains the public's obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796

Stages will ſtart and arrive during the ſummer ſeaſon as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, and at Harriſburgh, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harriſburgh on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday evenings.

The ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle will be ſo accommodated, as to arrive at Carliſle from Philadelphia, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays at noon the ſame days in each week will bring paſſengers from Carliſle to Philadelphia the ſame evening.

BILL of FARE.

Paſſage from Carliſle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harriſburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way paſſengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one paſſenger.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes,			
19,946 Blanks.			300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket; ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1796.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundaſs, Peter Kerſoner, Sebaſtian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joſeph Hieſter, John Keim, James Diemer, Commiſſioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, at their reſpective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan*'s, No. 102, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

On the 26th inſtant,

On the premiſes of Nathaniel Ellicott, late of the townſhip of Buckingham, county of Bucks, ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed,

THE plantation, containing about 139 acres of valuable limeſtone land, a proportionable part whereof is woodland and meadow. There are on the premiſes two good bearing orchards, and a commodious two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen, and work ſhop adjoining, alſo two barns near each other, one of ſtone, lately built, and other convenient out buildings, ſuch as dairy houſe, cart houſe, ſmith's ſhop, &c. there is alſo a ſtone tenement on the premiſes. Said plantation is ſituate in the neighbourhood of ſeveral lime kilns, is within a mile of Buckingham Meeting-houſe, and half a mile from the upper York road. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

LETITIA ELLICOTT,
BENJAMIN ELLICOTT, } *Execut.*

November 11, 1796. ‡

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given at any time between the date hereof and the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaſter road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within one mile of a good merchant mill and ſaw mill, within two miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jefferies and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres, under excellent timber. On the premiſes is an orchard of excellent grafted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two ſtory log houſe and barn, and a ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring. The land lays high, and conſequently pleaſant and healthy, level and eaſy to be tilled. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, within one mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-houſe, 3 miles of the Riſing Sun tavern upon the Straſburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks Head. The conditions of ſale will be made eaſy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

11th mo. 13th, 1796. t. f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Lower Makefield, within four miles of the county town of Bucks, bounded by the lands of John Knight, Jonathan Carlile and others, containing 83 acres, more or leſs, about 24 acres of wood-land, with a great proportion of meadow, and a ſtream of water running though the ſame, the remainder good plough land. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a fire place in each, a ſhop adjoining, a well of good water near the door, a waggon houſe, with a crib below, and graneries above, a large and commodious barn, lately built, cow houſes adjoining, about 200 bearing apple trees, chiefly grafted fruit, with pear, peach, plumb and cherry trees, and a log houſe on one part of the place, ſuitable for a tenant. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and know the conditions of ſale. Poſſeſſion given, with a good title, the firſt day of April next.

JOHN MARTINDELL.

October 28, 1796. †

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
No. 68, Walnut-ſtreet,
Has for ſale,

A Few of Longman and Broadrip's patent and plain piano fortes, of a ſuperior tone. Likewiſe, inſtruments for hire. Alſo, inſtruments tuned and repaired, at the ſhorteſt notice, and in the beſt manner, as uſual. A few of Longman and Broadrip and Broadwood's ſecond hand inſtruments for ſale or hire.

Nov. 15. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the turnpike road, oppoſite the 4 mile ſtone, on the night of the eleventh inſtant; a brown bay MARE, between eight and nine years old, about fifteen hands high, ſtrong built, rather wide breaſted in proportion to her hind parts, is a natural trotter and kind at any buſineſs, a thick ſtrong mane, falls a little each way, a ſmall lump on the ſmall of her back, ſtrong tail not docked, a few white hairs on her near hind foot, ſhod all round, and is remarkably croſs among creatures. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for the Mare only, and all reaſonable charges paid by

DAVID JONES.

November 11th, 1796. ‖

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 3d inſtant, an old faſhioned ſilver WATCH, maker's name Geo. Clark, London, 15745. Whoever will ſecure the thief and watch, ſo that the owner may get his watch and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Three Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for the watch only.

SAMUEL SPENCER.

Nov. 13, 1796. *

TO all people, to whom may be offered a Note of Hand, ſigned by the ſubſcriber, to *John Fiſher, junr.* of Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, for the payment of Fifteen Pounds, I do hereby notify and forewarn you againſt taking an aſſignment thereon, as I, having not received a juſt and legal conſideration therefor, do intend to diſpute the payment thereof. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Nov. 16. §

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 28th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a little hipſhot in his right hip, ſome ſaddle marks, a natural trotter; likewiſe, in the night of the 8th inſtant, a large well made old ſorrel HORSE, in good order, having ſome white down his face, a white ſpot on his under lip, branded on his near ſhoulder, ſhod all round, and is a natural trotter. Whoever brings the deſcribed horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, and if the thief or thieves be brought to juſtice, Twenty Dollars.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Great-Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip,
Cheſter county, 11th mo. 11th, 1796. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand.

ALSO, a large and general aſſortment of goods, as uſual, for ſale, at No. 52, Market-ſtreet. WILLIAM ADCOCK.

Nov. 15.

In Chancery of New-Jerſey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampſon Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceaſed,
againſt
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, directed to me, the ſubſcriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the ſaid ſtate, and in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, all thoſe certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the head of Muſkinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Suſſex, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premiſes are ſold under a decree of the ſaid Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale may be applied to the diſcharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the firſt day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, given and executed to their teſtator, the ſaid William Neate, deceaſed, by the ſaid Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the coſts of ſuit by the ſaid Court awarded to the ſaid complainants.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and ſufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glaſs, juſt imported in the ſhips Willian Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine, Adraſtus, Patty, and Friendſhip, from Liverpool, conſiſting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table ſervices, compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewiſe enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almoſt every deſcription; alſo an aſſortment of the very beſt double japanned tea trays and waiters of different ſizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of veſſels, country ſtore-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greateſt punctuality, on the moſt reaſonable terms (wholeſale and retail) for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

P. S. Mr. Simpſon is juſt returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above ſelection, and eſtabliſhing ſuch a correſpondence as will always inſure to them goods of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbctC.

To be ſold, by private ſale,

ONE hundred and ſeven acres of land, ſituate in Weſtnantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, bounded by lands of Samuel Barys and James M'Cacherip, with 10 acres of good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a proportion of woodland; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with three fire places, and a good harn, all new and in good repair, alſo a ſpring with a ſpring-houſe over it, and a good run of water near the door; the fences are all in good order. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Nov. 1. *

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 13 ½ miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres, 54 of woodland, the cleared land is of a good quality, and a quarry of good lime ſtone, with two lime kilns, an orchard of 100 apple trees, there is erected on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe with a well of water near the door, a ſmith's ſhop and ſmoke houſe, alſo a large ſtone barn almoſt new, the ſaid plantation will be ſold together or divided, as may ſuit thoſe who purchaſe. For further information apply to

THOMAS LANCASTER.

10th mo. 3 ſt, 1796. †

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BERNARD VANDIGRIFT, late of Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, to

THOMAS ASHTON,
or } Executors.
JOHN FRYHOFFER.

Nov. 4th, 1796. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *William Himes*, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

HANNAH HIMES,
JOHN ROBERTS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

October 27th, 1796. *

STRAYED from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Caernarvon townſhip, Berks county, ſix Carolina bred STEERS, four or five years old. four of them have very long horns; one had a bell on, faſtened with a broad leather ſtrap, he is a dark brindle, with long horns; one a dark brown, has one horn crooked and turning down towards his head; one a brown, with common ſize horns; one a yellow red, has long horns and a ſtar in his face; one black and white, has long horns; and one red and white, with horns ſtanding up, but not longer than common. They are all ear marked, but the mark cannot be remembered, and branded on the top of the left horn, except the one with a bell on, who is not branded, the mark can ſcarcely be ſeen, brand mark U B. Said ſteers went off ſometime laſt May. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or to Jones's tavern, near the ſubſcriber's, ſhall have twenty ſhillings a head reward, and reaſonable expences, or twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence per head, upon giving notice where they may be found.

ULRICK BRUNNER.

November 5, 1796, 5w 7

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber on Saturday laſt, an apprentice, named *Thomas Nixon*, he is a fair countenanced lad, about 17 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, fuſtian trowſers, a round hat, &c. and carried with him ſeveral articles of cloathing which cannot well be deſcribed. The above reward will be paid for bringing him to his maſter, or giving information ſo as he may be had. *JOHN M'CLELLEN.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to carry him off, and all perſons not to truſt him on my account.

Frankfort, November 7th. *

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable eſtate, ſituate in Glouceſter county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and oppoſite to Cheſter, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a ſoil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheeſe maker, and now of John Piſſant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well ſituated, commodious barns, and ſtabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premiſes, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Litle, No. 40, North Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Sarah Thomas in Weſt Whiteland townſhip in Cheſter county on the night of the 12th of October inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, riſing five years old, a ſnip down his noſe, no brand, a few ſmall ſaddle marks, ſhod all round when taken, trots and canters, but when trotting drags his hind feet on the ground Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, ſhall receive twenty dollars, or for the horſe only, fifteen dollars.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

Oct. 14th 1796. * 7 w.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and ink-holders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Iſland for ſale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

t. b. c. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3463.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about a mile from the Gap tavern, containing above 200 acres with the allowance, there are on the premiſes a very good dwelling-houſe, and a ſufficient quantity of other buildings in tolerable good repair, the ſoil is naturally good, and a part of it has been lately limed, there is a good lime-kiln on the place, and plenty of limeſtone near the farm: The ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy; it is exceedingly well watered, and would ſuit to divide into two ſmall farms, and will be ſold ſeparate, if the purchaſer chuſes. The title is good; the terms of ſale and a further deſcription of the place may be had by applying to *Francis Bailey*, Printer in Philadelphia, or to *James Thompſon*, at his Mill near the premiſes.—Poſſeſſion may be had at any time before the firſt of April next, at which time, if not ſold, it will be let on the ſhares.

November 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A Steady middle aged woman, to aſſiſt in a family in the country. One that can be well recommended may hear of a good place, on application to the Printers. The higheſt wages will be given.

Nov. 21, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newlin townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of Seventh Month laſt, an old grey aud white HORSE, formerly raiſed there. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray expences, by

RICHARD BERNARD.

11th mo. 14th. 1796.

THE public are cautioned againſt receiving from Iſaac Clawſon, of Bucks couuty, 2 ſeparate notes, drawn by the ſubſcriber, in favour of ſaid Clawſon, one for five pounds, payable the 15th inſt. one other, payable the 1ſt of April uext, for ſeventeen pounds ten ſhillings! which two ſaid notes I never have had value for, nor will pay, as they were fraudulently obtained.

JOSEPH MATHEWS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To paſs through READING.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage ſince his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harriſburgh: Having duly conſidered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much leſs time than formerly, for which purpoſe he has ſupplied himſelf with ſeveral excellent horſes and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future cuſtom. From the 19th inſtant the journey between Philadelphia and Harriſburgh (during the ſummer ſeaſon) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the paſſengers, he intends not to admit more than ſeven in each ſtage. He likewiſe purpoſes to keep a ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle twice in each week, during the ſummer ſeaſon, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, ſolicits a continuation of his former cuſtomers, and remains the public's obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will ſtart and arrive during the ſummer ſeaſon as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, and at Harriſburgh, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harriſburgh on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the ſame evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday evenings.

☞ The ſtage running from Harriſburgh to Carliſle will be ſo accommodated, as to arrive at Carliſle from Philadelphia, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays at noon the ſame days in each week will bring paſſengers from Carliſle to Philadelphia the ſame evening.

BILL of FARE.

Paſſage from Carliſle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harriſburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way paſſengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one paſſenger.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

Philadelphia, November 30.

AUTHENTIC.

Tranſlation of a note from the Miniſter of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

Legation of Philadelphia.

Such was the object of Mr. Jay's miſſion to London, ſuch was the object of a negociation enveloped from its origin in the ſhadow of myſtery, and covered with the veil of diſſimulation. Could the Executive Directory have any other idea of it, on examining its iſſue, on ſeeing all the efforts made by the American government to conceal the ſecret from every eye.

In his meſſage to the Senate of the 16th April 1794, the Preſident declared that Mr. Jay was ſent to London only to obtain a redreſs of the wrongs done to the United States; at the time the Secretary of State communicated to the predeceſſor of the underſigned, a part of the inſtructions to Mr. Jay, reminding him of the *intention of the American government not to deviate from its engagements with the Republic of France.* The French miniſter, deceived by this communication, contributed ingenuouſly to deceive his government. The American miniſter in France removed the fears of the French government as to the miſſion of this Envoy Extraordinary, and repreſented it as the only means of obtaining indemnification for the loſſes which the American commerce had ſuſtained. What has this negociation produced? a treaty of amity and commerce, which deprives France of all the advantages ſtipulated in a previous treaty.

In fact, all that could render the neutrality profitable to England and injurious to France is combined in this treaty. Her commercial relations with the United States are entirely broken, by the abandonment of the modern public law on contraband, a law which England had conſecrated in eleven treaties, and which the Americans had alſo conſecrated in their treaties with France, Holland, Sweden and Pruſſia. From the new arrangements adopted by the United States with regard to England, the free carriage of the articles for the equipment and armament of veſſels is granted excluſively to that power.

By the 23d art. of the treaty of Verſailles, the United States have the liberty of freely carrying on commerce with the enemies of France. The 24th art. of the treaty with Holland, the 10th art. of the treaty with Sweden, and the 13th art. of the treaty with Pruſſia, contain the ſame ſtipulation. This laſt article gives even more extenſive rights to the United States, by permitting them to carry to the enemies of this power all the articles enumerated in the liſt of ſuch as are contraband of war, without their being liable to confiſcation But by the 18th article of the treaty of London, the articles for arming and equipping veſſels are declared contraband of war. The government of the United States has therefore, by this ſtipulation, granted to the Engliſh a right which they had refuſed, in conſequence of the modern public law, to other nations with whom they have made treaties; that of ſeizing on board their veſſels, articles proper for the conſtruction and equipment of veſſels. The Engliſh then, according to that, enjoy the excluſive commerce of articles proper for the conſtruction of veſſels; yet prior to the treaty concluded between John Jay and Lord Greenville, the United States had the right of carrying on commerce with every power; the partiality of the American government in favour of England has therefore been ſuch, that not only the intereſts of France but alſo thoſe of other ſtates have been ſacrificed to her.

In vain will it be objected that France, having the right by her treaty of 1778, to enjoy all the advantages in commerce and navigation, which the United States have granted to England, is not injured by the ſtipulations of the treaty of 1794, relative to contraband of war, as they become common to her. But the right ſecured to her by the ſecond article of the treaty of 1778, does not at all extend to the allies whom the ſucceſs of her arms, and the juſt reſentment inſpired by the ambition of England, have definitively given and ſhall give to her in Europe. Theſe diſpoſitions change, during the courſe of the war, the ſituation of the United States, towards England and the belligerent powers allied to France; the intereſt of theſe powers is common to France; and from the moment that is injured, France is injured alſo.

After having aſſured to the Engliſh the carriage of naval ſtores, the federal government wiſhed to aſſure to them that of meals; in a word, it deſired to have commerce only with England. Thus, it ſtipulates by the 18th article, that the American veſſels laden with grain may be ſeized under the frivolous pretext, that it is extremely difficult to define the caſes wherein proviſions, and other articles which are generally excepted, could be claſſed in the liſt of contraband of war: thus it ſtipulates in article 17, that the American veſſels may be arreſted upon the ſingle ſuſpicion, either that they have merchandiſe belonging to the enemy, or that they carry to him articles contraband of war. The United States, in their treaty with France, have made ſtipulations entirely oppoſite to thoſe juſt cited, whilſt her veſſels of war are bound to reſpect the American flag going to Engliſh poſſeſſions, the Engliſh drag into their ports American veſſels going to the ports of France; ſubject them to deciſions more or leſs arbitrary; and often condemn them on account of the name alone of their owners. By which means, all the commercial relations between the United States and France are entirely ſuſpended. What American will venture to ſend veſſels into French ports? What commerce will he venture to undertake with the French poſſeſſions, when it will be certain that his funds, either in going to, or returning from them, run the greateſt hazard? Would he not rather prefer trafficking with a country, to which his veſſels might go without being expoſed to other riſks than thoſe of the ſea? Would he not prefer Great-Britain to France for his ſpeculations: In virtue of the treaty of London, and by the courſe of things, would not the commerce of the United States paſs entirely to England, during the preſent war?

After having conſented to ſuch conditions, the American government cannot pretend to impartiality; it cannot ſay that it has maintained an equal neutrality between France and England, ſince it has granted to Great-Britain advantages denied to France. But every one of theſe advantage sgranted to England was a real wrong to the Republic; and if it is not maintained, without ſporting with all principles, that a government may conſider itſelf as neutral, in granting to a belligerent power advantages which it refuſes to another, it is clear that the government of the United States, after having made its treaty with Great-Britain, ceaſed to be neutral, when it oppoſed itſelf to the participation by France in the favors granted to the Engliſh.

In conſequence, the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary, again declares, that the Executive Directory has juſt ordered the veſſels of war and privateers of the Republic to treat American veſſels in the ſame manner, as they ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them.

Were the treaty of London out of the queſtion, the meaſure the Executive Directory now takes would not be leſs conformable to juſtice. The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary has developed to the Secretary of State, in his note of the 6 Brumaire laſt, principles which leave no doubt in this reſpect, and which the anſwer of the Secretary of State is far from deſtroying. (No. 5) But the ſtipulations of treaties now come to the ſupport of general principles. The Republic calls for the execution of the ſecond article of the treaty of 1778, which ſays that France and the United States mutually engage not to grant any particular favour, as to navigation or commerce, which ſhall not immediately become common to the other party. The government of the United States having by the treaty of London ſacrificed to England the freedom of their flag, the property of the enemies of England, and naval ſtores; France, by her treaty, is authoriſed to claim the ſame advantage, to make uſe of it, and the United States have no right to complain.

Certainly it would have been more conformable to the deſigns of France, to her principles, to ſee the American flag floating without interruption upon the ſeas, to ſee the commerce of the United States enjoy that liberty, that freedom, which ſhould belong to neutral nations: but in order to that it was neceſſary that the American government ſhould know how to maintain that neutrality; it was neceſſary that it preſerved it free from violation by Great-Britain; and if now the execution of the meaſures which the Directory is obliged to adopt give riſe to complaints in the United States, it is not againſt France they ſhould be directed, but againſt thoſe men who by negociations, contrary to the intereſts of their country, have brought the French government to the prerogatives granted to the Engliſh

When, after having ſuffered to be violated the treaties which unite it to France, the government of the United States has aſſociated itſelf with England, and has rendered its neutrality as uſeful to that power, as it is now injurious to its ancient ally, could the Republic be ſilent? her outraged generoſity, her wounded honour prevented her; her ſilence were weakneſs; and ſtrong in her principles as in her proceedings, ſhe ſhould demand her unacknowledged or forgotten rights.

Thus therefore, as it reſults from the ſtatement which the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary has juſt given,

1ſt, That the 17th article of the treaty of 1778 has been violated; that in contempt of this article the American tribunals have been permitted to take cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ſhips of war and privateers, under pretext of original armament or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the juriſdictional line of the United States;

2. That the ſaid article 17 has been equally violated by the admiſſion of Engliſh veſſels in the ports of the United States, which had made prizes on Frenchmen, and by the admiſſion of their prizes;

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary, in the name, and by the orders of the Executive Directory, proteſts againſt the violation of the 17th article above cited, in contempt of which the American tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ſhips of war, or privateers, under pretext of original armament, or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the juriſdictional line; claims the replevy of all ſeizures, and the repeal of all other judicial acts exerciſed on thoſe prizes; and proteſts, moreover, againſt all oppoſition to the ſale of the ſaid prizes.

Further, the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary, proteſts againſt the violation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, in contempt of which Engliſh veſſels, which had made prize on Frenchmen, have been admitted into the ports of the United States; and declares that the Executive Directory cannot regard as a juſt conſtruction of the treaty, the diſtinction which Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State, has eſtabliſhed in his letter of 29th May, 1795, in which he admits only the excluſion of the Engliſh veſſels which bring in their prizes, and wiſhes to except from the prohibitory meaſure, the veſſels which after having made prizes enter the ports of the United States.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary moreover declares, that the Executive Directory regards the treaty of commerce concluded with Great Britain as a violation of the treaty made with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance made with Great Britain, and that juſtly offended at the conduct which the American Government has held in this caſe, they have given him orders to ſuſpend from this moment his miniſterial functions with the Federal Government.

The ſame cauſe which for a long time prevented the Executive Directory from allowing their juſt reſentment to break forth, has alſo tempered its effects. Neither hatred, nor the deſire of vengeance, rapidly ſucceed to friendſhip in the heart of a Frenchman; the name of America ſtill excites ſweet emotions in it, notwithſtanding the wrongs of its government; and the Executive Directory wiſh not to break with a people whom they love to ſalute with the appellation of friend.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary therefore announces that the Government of the United States, and the American people, are not to regard the ſuſpenſion of his functions as a rupture between France and the United States, but as a mark of juſt diſcontent, which is to laſt until the Government of the United States returns to ſentiments and to meaſures more conformable to the intereſts of the alliance and the ſworn friendſhip between the two nations.

This alliance was always dear to Frenchmen; they have done every thing to tighten its bands; the Government of the United States on the contrary has ſought to break them. Scarcely had the war broken out between France and England, when America was alone invited to the commerce of the Antilles. All the colonial ports were opened to her. Her veſſels entered the ports of France without being ſubjected to higher duties than French veſſels. When the Engliſh violated the freedom of the neutral flag, the Convention was obliged to uſe repriſals. They ordered that neutral veſſels ſhould be ſeized by the ſhips of the Republic; ſhe excepted the Americans from this meaſure: forced againſt her inclination to make it bear on them alſo, ſhe waited with impatience for the happy moment when ſhe might return to a conduct more conformable to her ſentiments for the United States. Soon ſhe revoked her law relative to the arreſt of their veſſels. Soon after the Committee of Public Safety gave orders to reſpect the American flag. In every circumſtance France ſought the means of proving to the United States the ſincerity of her friendſhip. When the Federal Government complained of the conduct of one of the predeceſſors of the underſigned; the French Government ſaw only the complaints of the Government of the United States, and immediately gave the moſt ſtriking reparation.

Let the annals of the French Revolution be opened, let the minutes of that auguſt ſitting be ſeen, in which the National Convention received the Miniſter of the United States in its boſom; the addreſſes were not ſtudied; they ſprang from hearts full of affection for an allied people; they breathed the ſentiments which dictated them; and the American Miniſter found himſelf in the midſt of his friends. What joy did not the American flag inſpire when it waved unfurled in the French Senate? Tender tears trickled from each eye? every one looked at it with amazement. There ſaid they is the ſymbol of the independence of our American brethren—behold there the pledge of their liberty! May victory always attend it—May it lead to glory none but a free and happy people! Theſe words which eſcaped

from a thouſand mouths were the expreſſion of the ſentiments of the whole nation. Was not an American to each Frenchman, another Frenchman?—he was more,—he was a friend; and that ſacred name amidſt civil diſſentions was equally reſpected by all.

What then was done by the Government? It put in queſtion whether it ſhould execute the treaties, or receive the agents of the rebel and proſcribed princes (No. 6); It made a proclamation of inſidious neutrality: by its chicaneries it abandoned French privateers to its Courts of Juſtice; it eluded the amicable mediation of the Republic for breaking the chains of its citizens at Algiers (No. 7). Notwithſtanding the treaty ſtipulations, it allowed to be arreſted, veſſels of the ſtate; it ſuffered England, by inſulting its neutrality, to interrupt its commerce with France; notwithſtanding the faith of treaties, to give an aſylum to theſe ſame Engliſh, who, after having inſulted her flag, pillaged her citizens, came alſo to brave the American people in its ports, and to take a ſtation whence to cruiſe on a favourable opportunity againſt the French: It might be ſaid that it applauded their audacity; all ſubmiſſion to their will, it allowed the French colonies to be declared in a ſtate of blockade, and its citizens interdicted the right of trading to them, (No. 8). It eluded all the advances made by the Republic for renewing the treaties of the Commerce, upon a more favourable footing to both nations; (No. 9) It excuſed itſelf, on the moſt frivolous pretexts whilſt it anticipated Great Britain, by ſoliciting a treaty, in which, proſtituting its neutrality, it ſacrificed France to her enemies, or rather looked upon her as obliterated from the chart of the world, it forgot the ſervices ſhe had rendered it, and threw aſide the duty of gratitude, as if ingratitude was a governmental duty

Alas! Time has not yet demoliſhed the fortifications with which the Engliſh roughened this country—nor thoſe the Americans raiſed for their defence; their half rounded ſummits ſtill appear in every quarter, amidſt plains, on the tops of mountains. The traveller need not ſearch for the ditch which ſerved to encompaſs them, it is ſtill open under his feet. Scattered ruins of houſes laid waſte, which the fire had partly reſpected, in order to leave monuments of Britiſh fury, are ſtill to be found—Men ſtill exiſts who can ſay, here a ferocious Engliſhman ſlaughtered my father; there my wife tore her bleeding daughter from the hands of an unbridled Engliſhman. Alas! the ſoldiers who fell under the ſword of the Britons are not yet reduced to duſt; the labourer, in turning up his field, ſtill draws from the boſom of the earth their whitened bones; while the ploughman, with tears of tenderneſs and gratitude, ſtill recollects that his fields, now covered with rich harveſts, have been moiſtened with French blood, while every thing around the inhabitants of this country, animates them to ſpeak of the tyranny of Great-Britain and of the generoſity of Frenchmen, when England has declared a war of death to that nation, to avenge herſelf for its having cemented with its blood the independence of the United States.—It was at the moment their government made a treaty of amity with their ancient tyrant, the implacable enemy of their ancient ally. Oh! Americans covered with noble ſcars! Oh you who have ſo often flown to death and to victory with French ſoldiers! You who know thoſe generous ſentiments which diſtinguiſh the true warrior! Whoſe hearts have always vibrated with thoſe of your companions in arms! Conſult them to day, to know what they experience; recollect at the ſame time, that if magnanimous ſouls with livelineſs reſent an affront, they alſo know how to forget one. Let your government return to itſelf, and you will ſtill find in Frenchmen faithful friends and generous allies.

Done at Philadelphia, the 25th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic one and indiviſible (15th Nov. 1796, O. S.)

P. A. ADET.

Notes in ſupport of the foregoing.

(No. 1.) Vide letter from citizen Genet to Mr. Jefferſon, of 22d June, 1793, meſſage from the Preſident, page 15 of the original French

(No. 2.) Extract of the Preſident's ſpeech to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, 3d December, 1793.

—AS ſoon as the war in Europe had embraced thoſe powers with whom the United States have the moſt entenſive relations, there was reaſon to apprehend that an extenſive intercourſe with them might be interrupted, and our diſpoſition for peace drawn into queſtion by the ſuſpicions too often entertained by belligerent nations. It ſeemed therefore to be my duty, to admoniſh our citizens of the conſequences of a contraband trade, and of hoſtile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of our right to the immunities belonging to our ſituation. Under theſe impreſſions the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was iſſued.

In this poſture of affairs, both new and delicate, I reſolved to adopt general rules, which ſhould conform to the treaties, and aſſert the priviliges of the United States. Theſe were reduced into a ſyſtem, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myſelf at liberty to forbid the ſale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France to be brought into our ports, I have not refuſed to cauſe them to be reſtored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory, or by veſſels commiſſioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It reſts with the wiſdom of Congreſs to correct, improve or enforce this plan of protection; and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code, and the juriſdiction of the Courts of the United States to many caſes, which, though dependent on principles already recogniſed, demand ſome further proviſions.

Where individuals ſhall, within the United States, array themſelves in hoſtility againſt any of the powers at war, or enter upon military expeditions or enterpriſes within the juriſdiction of the United States, or uſurp and exerciſe judicial authority within the United States, or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indiſtinctly marked, or are inadequate, theſe offences cannot receive too early and cloſe an attention, and require prompt and deciſive remedies.

Whatever thoſe remedies may be, they will be well adminiſtered by the judiciary, who poſſeſs a long eſtabliſhed courſe of inveſtigation, effectual proceſs, and officers in the habit of executing it.

[*To be continued.*]

PARIS, October 12.

Peace is made with the King of Naples. The treaty was ſigned the day before yeſterday. It reſembles not that concluded with the King of Sardinia. The King of Naples is not to make any ceſſion of territory. He agrees only to allow certain commercial advantages, he excludes the Engliſh from his ports until a peace, and promiſes reparation for the outrages committed in 1792, againſt our Ambaſſador at Naples.

To this treaty was joined a meſſage, by which the Directory aſk for new funds in ſupport of the war. They announce ſome hopes of peace; that negociations with England will be opened; that the Cabinet of St. James mean to ſend an agent; but that he is not yet arrived. They mention the neceſſity of ſhewing a reſolution to carry on the war with vigour, if the obſtinacy of our enemies render it neceſſary, in order to inſure the acceptance of juſt and reaſonable conditions of peace.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

Extract of a letter from Bournonville, Commander in Chief of the army of Sambre and Meuſe.

Head-Quarters, Mulheim, September 30.

The diviſion (lately Marceau's) proviſorily commanded by the General of Brigade, Hardy, was attacked the day before yeſterday by three columns of the enemy. One of the columns paſſed the Seltz at Sieliegen-Loch, and poſted itſelf on the Plateau of Wurſtatt; the ſecond poſted itſelf on Niderhulm, and the third on Oberenider. The enemy has been repulſed every where. One ſquadron of the 2d regiment of Huſſars, the 11th regiment of Chaſſeurs, and the 6th of Cavalry, diſtinguiſhed themſelves on the right by four charges, which forced the enemy to repaſs the Seltz. They have loſt many men, and we have made 60 priſoners in this attack. Capt. Verneret did wonders with two pieces of light artillery againſt eight pieces of the enemy, two of which he diſmounted. The 31ſt diviſion of the Gendarmerie conducted themſelves well in the centre: and the 108th grenadiers, the 55th demi-brigade and the 9th light infantry, did prodigies on the left. The enemy being harboured in the village of Nidder Ingelheim, we have been obliged to ſet fire to it to diſlodge them. The combat commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning, and did not end till the ſame hour in the evening. It was a warm one.

Yeſterday evening about five o'clock the enemy preſented themſelves to the grand guard of the diviſion of General Lefebvre, and to the diviſion of Championet, and a cannonade took place. The enemy had 1200 horſe, two battalions and ſix pieces of cannon. They had ſeveral wounded, two officers killed, and ſeveral priſoners. I ſuppoſe that they have taken this meaſure in order to diſcover a movement which I made at that moment. BOURNONVILLE.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Reynier, Commander in Chief at Head-Quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, dated Waldenſtetten, 2 Vendemaire, 5th year.

I ſend you an account of the operations of the army, ſince the 25th Fructidor; as our couriers may be intercepted, I ſhall not enter into very long details. The retreat which our army is now making, in order to approach our poſt, has no effect upon our troops: As ſoon as the army of the Sambre and Meuſe can act offenſively, all will be well.

(Signed) REVNIER.

The 24th Fructidor, the Commander in Chief obſerving that the enemy would not oppoſe him, and being determined to reſign ſome of the country to him, in order that he might fall upon the rear of his army, and at the ſame time wiſhing to cauſe a favourable diverſion for the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, reſolved to detach a body of 10,000 men, under the orders of General Deſaix, to croſs the Danube, to go to Nuremberg, in the route of communication of Prince Charles, in order to intercept his convoy and expreſſes, and force him to ſend more of his troops to thoſe which he had at that time oppoſed to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, and to obtain certain intelligence of that army. During this movement, the army of the Rhine and Moſelle were to remain at Neubourg, on the Danube, ſo at to be able to aſſiſt that of General Deſaix, or to be ready to attack with much advantage the flank of General Latour, if he ſhould offer to proceed to Augſburg. He prefered this movement on Nuremburg to one on Wurtzburg, becauſe being at a greater diſtance from Prince Charles, it needed more time for the troops which the enemy might ſend, as they were ſupported from him by the country of Anſpach.

To carry this into execution, General Deſaix aſſembled, on the 24th, the troops deſtined for this expedition, at the bridge of Ingolſtadt: They marched to Neubourg on the right between the 24th and 25th, paſſing the Danube in the afternoon, and taking the Aicheſett road.

The ſame night the army left its poſition at Geiſſenfeld to go to Neubourg; as the march was very heavy, they made a halt at Richerzheſen, behind the Par; the advance guard reſted a whole day, between Maimburg and Neuſtadt; the troops under Gen. Ferino, at the ſame time, left their poſition on the Iſer, and poſted themſelves near Dachan. The 26th, this body retired behind the Par, before Friedburg, a ſituation it was neceſſary to keep until the enemy approached him, when he was to go to Lech and guard the bridges.

On the 26th, General Deſaix paſſed Aicheſett, and forced ſeveral parties to retreat, a body of peaſants ſaved themſelves by flight at his approach. The reſt of the left wing, and part of the centre, took poſt between the Danube and the Schutter, the centre behind Unterſtatt. They left ſome troops to cover Neubourg, and an advance guard at Pottines; this movement was not accompliſhed until the 27th.

As ſoon as Gen. Latour learnt theſe tranſactions, he cauſed a body of troops under Gen. Naundorf, which was at Abenſberg, to follow Gen. Deſaix; and drew in, by forced marches, the troops of Generals Mercantin and Deſaix, as well as the emigrants under Conde, who were behind the Iſer, at Landſhut, and before Munich. He was encamped at Pobenhauſen and Richerſhoſen. Conde's troops marched by Acha; the troops under Gen. Frolich, who was at the foot of the Tyrol mountains, near the ſources of the Iſer, marched for Laudſbergh, in order to croſs the Lech, and diſturb the rear; this laſt body retreated, and croſſed the Lech, as ſoon as Gen. Abbotiſſey marched for Laudſberg.

On the 28th in the morning, there was a very thick fog, and we took a more cloſe poſition for our troops which covered Neubourg, and conſiſted of 4 battalions, 3 ſquadrons of dragoons, 4 of huſſars, and 5 pieces of light artillery; the enemy, whom we could not ſee, on account of the fog, attacked our troops, before they could take their poſition. They made a great reſiſtance for ſome time, but were obliged to give up to a ſuperiority in numbers. The enemy's cavalry were wiſhing to form in the little plain of Zell, under the protection of the infantry, who had poſſeſſion of the woods; they were twice repulſed by the 10th regiment of dragoons, and the huſſars of the 7th, who were at length obliged to retire in ſome ſmall diſorder, and the Generals Delmas and Oudinot were wounded; one piece of light artillery and one cannon were taken for a moment, but the infantry of Gen. Duhem's diviſion, who had croſſed the Danube, advanced in the greateſt order on the enemy's cavalry, and renewed the combat: at 3 o,clock, the commander in chief reſolved to attack with three freſh battalions, the enemy who had ſtaid in the ſame place they were in in the morning; they were ſoon forced from Zell and the woods, as far as Pruck; but our infantry finding ſuperior force at Pruck, were obliged to retreat without loſs; the 7th regiment of huſſars and the 20th of rangers charged them. During this time the enemy's cavalry retreated, filing along the woods of Wehering, which is bordered by a moraſs, which hindered them exceedingly; they were purſued as far as Leichtenau, where there was a good road for them to retreat, but night coming on, the infantry could not follow the cavalry, and they could not profit of their advantage, to entirely deſtroy the 16 battalions of the enemy, who were in the woods of Pruck and Wehering. They made priſoners, in this affair, about 80 huſſars and dragoons, and as many horſes.

Conde's troops, reinforced by the regiment of Modena, newly arrived from Galicia, attacked at the ſame time two very weak ſquadrons of the 9th regiment of huſſars, and a half battalion of light infantry, who were at Pottines, to clear the roads of Aicha and Augſburg, and forced them to retreat to Pruck. The next day theſe troops were obliged to retreat ſtill further.

This day Gen. Deſaix advanced as far as Heydeck; from the information he found, he was too late to intercept the convoy deſtined for Prince Charles. Five days before, a very conſiderable convoy of artillery had paſſed for Nuremberg, but very poſitive orders had been given not to let any thing go by this route, Prince Charles drawing all from Bohemia, by the way of Egra and Bamberg. The General ſeeing that he could do nothing important; and that he was expoſing his troops to the danger of being ſurrounded by the enemy, if he went further, determined to rejoin the army, which he began on the 28th.

The 29th the centre of the army and part of the left wing paſſed the Danube, and took poſt, the right at Boenfeld, and the left at Neubourg. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they attacked the enemy, who had remained in the woods of Pruck and Zell, and forced them as far as Wehering; thoſe who were at Pottines and afterwards at Pruck, were again forced to retreat to Sienting. One hundred and fifty horſes of the 9th huſſars were ſurrounded by the enemy's cavalry, but were delivered by the 20th of rangers on horſeback and the 2d regiment of cavalry.

The road from Neubourg to Rain was diſcovered by this retreat; the enemy ſent ſome parties of troops, who took the waggons of the Commiſſary at war and the victuallers, as well as the expreſs, who, after having delivered to the commander in chief the orders from the Directory, was returning to Donawert with diſpatches for citizen Hauſſman.

The 30th General Deſaix recroſſed the Danube at Neubourg, and all the army was on the right ſide of the river. The centre marched towards Echkirk, its advanced guard as far as Waſden, in order to chaſe the enemy who had gone by Pottines, and to cover the road of Rain; they diſputed the ground, but were at length obliged to give way; night coming on hindered the going to Pottines. Gen. Ferino alſo made a movement before Friedburg towards Aicha. A battalion of the 56th regiment, who had been ambuſcaded on the road from Munich to Aicha, near Klingen, repulſed, in the night, a body of emigrants, who were retreating by this route, and killed great numbers of them.

The firſt complementary day, the army marched towards Pottines, in order to harraſs the enemy, and took poſt, the right towards Gemdelſdorf on the road from Rain to Munich, and the left at Pottines, leaving ſome troops to cover Neubourg. This movement was projected before, and would have been executed, if General Latour had gone to Friedburg; but as he had only ſent this way a body of flankers, it was hoped, by amuſing them, we might rejoin Gen. Latour, near Schrobenhauſen, this was neceſſary in order to divide the army and place it in the entrance of the road which led to the bridges over the Lech. They drove the enemy without difficulty to Pottines; and retreated by Portenau behind ſome ſwamps. We might have forced them, but we prefered the pleaſure to let them ſee our army, and amuſing them ſtill more, by making them

think it was a retreat, in order to make them wait it the next day. The 2d complementary day, the army took poſt, the right at Par, at Groſhauſes, the left at Gemdelſdorf; the advance guards forced the enemy's flank as far as Schrobenhauſen, and made 100 priſoners.

The General afterwards was informed, that after the retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, Prince Charles had detached a body of his army, as well as of the garriſons of Manheim and Philipſbourg, to go to Kell and hinder the communications of the army with Straſbourg, and that his advance guard had entered Stutgard: he expected this manœuvre from the enemy, which did not give him much uneaſineſs; but this movement being made with very conſiderable forces, the magazines might be taken from us, Bregnez and Vindau being menaced by the enemy, who then had taken away from us all help by the way of Conſtance, the Gen. determined not to keep ſo far off, but to take poſt more cloſe, and to approach Prince Charles, in order to give the army of the Sambre and Meuſe the means of acting offenſively. No other reaſon could retain us in Bavaria, where the enemy ſought to amuſe us, always eſcaping from us, and every time we wiſhed to fight them giving us the country. The Gen. has choſen a poſition on the Iller, the right on the lake of Conſtance, and the left at Ulm. The army being in this poſition, it can detach a body to cover our communications, or to annoy the troops which Prince Charles has collected before us; or, if thearmy of Sambre and Meuſe act offenſively, march the army back in a body and entirely ruin the enemy.

The 3d the army ſat off in the night to croſs the Lech; the centre of the right wing croſſed the two bridges near Augſburgh, in order to gain a poſition behind the Lech and Werthoe; the left wing croſſed by Rain; the advance guards poſted before the Lech. Gen. Latour, the dupe of our two preceding day's marches, and of the demonſtrations of Schrobenhauſen, believed we were marching to attack him, and retreated on his ſide; this gave us a great advantage in the march.

General Monbuchard left Freidburgh with 4 battalions and 2 regiments of cavalry to go, by forced marches, to Ulm, to cover it, as well as the bridges over the Danube, and repulſe the enemy's poſts which were as far as Goppingen.

We learnt, the 3d, that the diviſion which had been left at the foot of the Tyrol mountains between the lake of Conſtance and Leck, had been attacked by the Auſtrians, who had retreated into the mountains, reinforced by a party of Wurmſer's cavalry, who were driven back by General Buonaparte into Tyrol, and being of no uſe there, had returned into theſe parts. That the brigade of General Sarreau had been entirely ſurrounded and the enemy's parties had puſhed as far as Memmingen.

General Ferino immediately ſet out with the brigade of General Jordis, to march to Memmingen and gave orders to General Abbatiſcey to depart by forced marches from Landſberg, in order to fall on the rear of the enemy, but this had been beaten already by General Tarreau, ſupported by the brigade of General Paillard, who took one piece of cannon.

We likewiſe learned, that the corps which we had before Phillipſbourg had fortunately retreated on the 29th, into the camp of Kell, as he had orders to do, ſuperior forces having preſented themſelves on the 27th before him at Bruchſall, and that the enemy had ſent a corps from Stutguard to take poſſeſſion of the Knubis. On 4th, the centre of the army took a poſition behind the Schurtter on the road from Augſburg to Ulm, the left wing behind Suzam at Werlingen, the van remained on the Leck, that of the corps of General Nauendorff, who had gone to oppoſe General Deſaix on the ſide of Nuremberg, arrived at Donawert and Noodlingen.

The 5th the army took its poſition behind the Mindel, the right at Kembal, the left at Buroen, and the out poſts on the Sugam. On the 22d September, on the Guntz, the right at Waltenweiſer at the left on the Danube, the out poſts on the Mindal

The General, Chief of the Etat Major General.

E. REYNIER.

Head-quarters at Buhau, Oct. 2.

The General in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors.

You have no doubt received General Moulin's account of the attack of Kehl, and of the check which the enemy received. I had ſent ſome troops of the army to him, but they arrived too late by ſome days for that affair. I have not yet received the details. Nearly all our couriers are intercepted, either by the peaſants or by the enemy's poſts.

General Scherb, whom I had ordered to retreat from Bruchſall to Kehl at the approach of the enemy, did it a little too late, as he found the enemy eſtabliſhed behind him in three or four places; but he manœuvred with ability, and the bravery of the 68th demi-brigade and of the 19th regiment of dragoons, freed him from all obſtacles. The paſſage was opened by the point of the bayonet, and this ſmall body of troops arrived at its deſtination, with all its equipage, its wounded, and more than one hundred priſoners. This conduct merits the higheſt eulogies. Since this I have learnt from the affair at Kehl, that this 68th demi-brigade was a principal means of preſerving that important poſt.

I have received no news from either the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, or from Straſbourg; this is extraordinary, though I hear by the German papers and private letters, that General Jourdan has been forced to repaſs the Lahn, and to retire behind the Sieg.

At this moment the enemy has made an attack at the Abbey de Schauſſeried; General Deſaix is at an equal diſtance between the Federſee and the Danube. As my letter will not be ſent till to-morrow, I ſhall give you the details.

Vendemaire 11th. After a briſk engagement, the enemy has been repulſed at all points, with great loſs. We have made about 300 priſoners on the left, among which are five officers. As the enemy are not far from us, I ſhall attack them again to-morrow, and this is the more important, as I learn that the corps of General Nauendorff, about ſeven or eight thouſand men ſtrong, marches on Fubingen.

Health and reſpect,

MOREAU.

Extract of a letter from citizen Hauſſman, Commiſſary from Government, with the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors,

I wrote to you yeſterday by the ordinary courier, that of the army is arrived, and has brought me two letters, dated from the head quarters at Sauglen the 12th and the 13th. They announce that the Auſtrians had been completely beaten on the 10th and 12th in the environs of Buchion. Two colours, ſix cannon, 3,000 priſoners, amongſt whom are fifty-ſix officers were already at head-quarters. Two thouſand other priſoners were expected in the courſe of the day. I have thought it my duty to make you acquainted with this news by an extraordinary courier. The priſoners report that the Emperor has no more forces in the interior of Auſtria, and that he has ſent to the army all the troops which he had in reſerve or in the garriſons.

HAUSSMAN.

LONDON, October 13.

A Council was held in the cloſet after the Levee, at which all the Cabinet Miniſters were preſent; when Lord Malmeſbury was introduced, and received his appointment as Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Executive Directory of France, into which he was ſworn with the uſual forms, and had the honor to kiſs the King's hand; and afterwards took leave of his Majeſty on going to Paris.

The Cabinet dinner yeſterday evening was at Mr. Pitt's; and a Council was afterwards held, at which the Lord Preſident, Lord Chancellor, Duke of Portland, Marquis Cornwallis, Earls Spencer and Liverpool, Lord Grenville, and Meſſrs. Pitt, Windham and Dundas—aſſiſted. The object of their deliberation was to ſettle the final departure and inſtructions of Lord Malmeſbury, who is expected to ſet off on Saturday for Paris, to commence his negociation with the French Directory. The Council broke up at half paſt nine.

Capt. Arundell, of the Sally, arrived at Briſtol from Jamaica, ſaw a large ſhip with three decks (one of the Jamaica fleet) take fire and go down.

A letter from Capt. Welſham, of the Adriatic, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, dated off Deal, October 12, ſays, "The principal part of the fleet is taken off the iſland of Belleiſle."

An order has been ſent to all the out ports, directing that no Genoeſe ſhips ſhall ſail, till further inſtructions be given on this ſubject.

A veſſel which arrived from Malaga yeſterday, brings intelligence that an order had come down, requiring an account to be rendered upon oath, of all Britiſh property in the hands of the merchants there, and forbidding the delivering up of any part of it.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador's furniture and effects are all on ſale. The Spaniſh Conſul and Charge d'Affairs, M. Las Heras, have taken their paſſage on board the neutral ſhip Zeeluſt, Capt. Jancens. The Ambaſſador will follow if his health permits.

BOSTON, November 21.

Important! if true.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Induſtry, Capt. Myrick, 32 days from Liſbon. The day before Captain Myrick left Liſbon, the American Conſul told him, that information had juſt arrrived, and was believed.—That the Spaniſh fleet had gone into the Mediterranean, and had fell in with an Engliſh fleet of tranſports and 5 or 6 ſail of men of war, from Corſica, ſuppoſed to be bound for Gibraltar, and had taken the whole of them and carried them into Alicant in the Streights.

A ſloop was to ſail the next day after Captain Myrick for this port—which he ſuppoſes will bring the newſpaper containing this account.

Philadelphia, November 30.

ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY.

The Members of ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY are requeſted to attend their anniverſary meeting at Oellers's Hotel, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſt. Dinner to be on the table at three o'clock.

The members will pleaſe to apply for tickets of admiſſion to the following gentlemen, viz.

Mr. Thomas Leiper,
Mr. Gavin Hamilton, jun.
Doctor Andrew Spence,
Mr. Robert Henderſon,
Mr. James Henderſon,
William H. Todd, Eſq;
Mr. John Shields.

The officers of the Society will pleaſe to give their attendance at one o'clock.

By order of the Society,

R. LAKE, Secretary.

November 29, 1796.

By a Proclamation of the Governor, the following Gentlemen are declared to be the Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, for the State of Pennſylvania, viz.

Thomas M'Kean, James Boyd, William Brown, John Whitehill, Peter Muhlenberg, Abraham Smith, Jacob Morgan, James Hanna, John Smilie, Joſeph Heiſter, John Piper, William Irvine, William Maclay, Robert Coleman, Samuel Miles.

The following reſolution has been moved in both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Maryland, and it was expected would paſs.

Whereas the late addreſs of the Preſident to the people of the United States, announcing his deſign of retiring from public life, is replete with ſentiments all important to the permanency of the happineſs of the American people, and eminently worthy of being frequently reviewed, therefore reſolved, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, that the ſame addreſs be ſubjoined to, and publiſhed with the laws, made and paſſed at this ſeſſion.

A gentleman from St. Bartholomews, who left that iſland fifteen days ago, informs that Victor Hughes had made a demand for the delivering up all the French emigrants there—this demand had been refuſed—on which a ſecond meſſage was ſent, declaring that unleſs the firſt was complied with, he would immediately invade the iſland, and take poſſeſſion of it for the French republic. The inhabitants were in the greateſt conſternation. Victor Hughes' cruiſers cover the ſea in that quarter.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 28.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated September 28, 1796.

"Yeſterday the Spaniſh fleet, compoſed of 18 ſhips of the line, 8 frigates, and 2 corvettes, left this port: It is believed they are bound to Carthagena, with an intention of forming a junction with the Toulon fleet in their way thither."

Captain Spur, arrived at Charleſton, informs, that he left Baſſeterre, in Gaudaloupe, the beginning of the laſt month (October) and that a day or two before he ſailed, a Spaniſh corvette arrived there from Trinidada, which brought accounts of the arrival, at the latter iſland, of 8 ſail of the line and ſome frigates, of the Spaniſh fleet, from Cadiz. It was reported that this ſquadron was to repair immediately to Guadaloupe.

Captain Spur alſo informs, that there are now upwards of 60 cruiſing veſſels out of Guadaloupe, 3 of which are frigates, and that they have been very ſucceſsful in capturing prizes—ſeveral very valuable Engliſh veſſels, from Europe, bound to the Weſt-Indies, were brought in while Captain Spur lay there.

Captain M'Neill, arrived at Charleſton from the Havanna, informs, that two days before he ſailed, a packet arrived there in 32 days from Cadiz, and brought accounts of the ſailing of Don Solano, with 12 ſail of the line for the Havanna. The Captain of the packet ſaid, that a declaration of war againſt England was expected momently at Cadiz, when he left it. Don Langara, with 18 ſail of the line, had gone into the Mediterranean.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 29th ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, an apprentice lad, named WILLIAM CINSER, about 17 years of age, a ſhort thick ſet fellow, round viſage, ſhort brown hair; had on a hunting ſhirt, cloth jacket and tow trowſers, when he went away.

Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him home, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.

SAMUEL GARRET, junr.

Nov. 30. †

FOR SALE.

A large FERRY BOAT, forty-three feet long, eight and half feet wide, with large iron hinges, and fall at each end, built of white oak, double bottom, each ſide is of one ſolid plank, but two years old, and little worſe of wear, will carry four horſes, waggon and cord of wood acroſs the river Schuylkill.

Likewiſe, a log waggon, convenient for a ſaw-mill. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying at the Spring mill. PAUL & LIVEZEY.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, Nov. 29th. t. b. c. t. f.

To be ſold at public vendue,

On the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Warwick, in Bucks county, containing one hundred and ſeventy-one acres and three quarters of land; there are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the firſt floor, and three on the ſecond, a ſtone kitchen and milk-houſe, a log barn, convenient ſtabling, with an apple orchard, about ninety acres of the land are cleared and in cultivation, is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of every kind of grain, about ſixteen thereof good meadow, and about ten acres may be made in addition, there being a conſtant ſtream of water running through the ſame, the reminder well timbered woodland. The ſituation is pleaſant, agreeable and healthy, adjoining the Bethlehem road, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and one and an half from Doyle's-town, oppoſite Barclay's griſt and oil mills, and bordering on the Neſhaminy creek. There are ſeveral places of worſhip, both Engliſh and German in the neighbourhood. Due attendance and an indiſputable title will be given on the ſpot, by

JONATHAN DUNGAN.

Nov. 29th. *

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, about 2 miles from New-London Croſs-Roads, and 16 from Wilmington; containing about 207 acres, about 30 of which is good meadow, a large proportion of wood, and the remainder arable land, of a good quality, well watered; there are on the premiſes a good 2 ſtory log houſe, and new barn, 46 by 30 feet, two good apple orchards, and a well of excellent water before the door.

Alſo, 28 acres of woodland, altogether of young thriving cheſnut, lying about 3 miles from the above plantation, which will be ſold ſeperate, or together with the above, as may beſt ſuit thoſe inclined to purchaſe. Any perſon on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, may know the terms.

DAVID JARRET.

11th mo. 15th. *

FOR SALE.

A SMALL plantation, containing forty-ſix acres and ſome perches, ſituated 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and adjoining the Reading road and Spring-Town; on the premiſes are a good houſe, a ſtone barn, a well of durable water, with a milk-houſe at the door, a good bearing orchard, with a quantity of meadow, and ſome woodland; the ſoil is good for winter or ſummer grain. For further particulars, enquire of MAGDALENE SUPPLEE, on the premiſes, or ABRAHAM SUPPLEE, near the Methodiſt meeting-houſe on Skippack road, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Nov. 29th, 1796. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, an old Grey MARE, about 15 hands high, a brown ſtar in her forehead, and ſuppoſed to be 14 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, as the law directs.

CARRET DUNGAN.

11th mo. 24th, 1796. ¶

THIS is forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a note for one hundred and twenty-four pounds nine ſhillings and an half penny, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1796, given by me Jacob Stigers to Michael Ryine, the value of which I never received.

JACOB STIGERS.

Lancaſter county, Nov. 28th. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 27th of this inſt. an indented ſervant man, named JACOB PHASKEL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably well ſet, long black hair, tied with a black thick ſet ribbon, dark eyes and eye brows, his forehead bold, his viſage long, and his face full of ſmall red pimples. He took with him a ſquare crown caſtor hat, about half worn, two tow and flax ſhirts, and four pair of trowſers, one pair of new nankeen trowſers, that tied at the ancles, with a rip in the upper part of the thigh, and veſt of the ſame a buff colour, one pair of ſtriped lye coloured flag trowſers, a ſcarlet veſt with fuſtian back, two waiſtcoats, and a clouded nankeen and a fuſtian coat, a pair of old ſhoes newly patched and ſoaled, and had remarkable long great toes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, or brings him home to his ſaid maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

MOSES QUINBY.

Amwell townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, 9 mo. 6th, 1796.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given at any time between the date hereof and the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaſter road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within one mile of a good merchant mill and ſaw mill, within two miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jefferies and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres, under excellent timber. On the premiſes is an orchard of excellent grafted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two ſtory log houſe and barn, and a ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring. The land lays high, and conſequently pleaſant and healthy, level and eaſy to be tilled. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, within one mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-houſe, 3 miles of the Riſing Sun tavern upon the Straſburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks Head. The conditions of ſale will be made eaſy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

11th mo. 13th, 1796. t. f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Lower Makefield, within four miles of the county town of Bucks, bounded by the lands of John Knight, Jonathan Carlile and others, containing 83 acres, more or leſs, about 24 acres of wood-land, with a great proportion of meadow, and a ſtream of water running though the ſame, the remainder good plough land. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a fire place in each, a ſhop adjoining, a well of good water near the door, a waggon houſe, with a crib below, and graneries aboye, a large and commodious barn lately built, cow houſes adjoining, about 200 bearing apple trees, chiefly graſted fruit, with pear, peach, plumb and cherry trees, and a log houſe on one part of the place, ſuitable for a tenant. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and know the conditions of ſale. Poſſeſſion given, with a good title, the firſt day of April next.

JOHN MARTINDELL.

October 28, 1796. †

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
No. 68, Walnut-ſtreet,
Has for ſale,

A Few of Longman and Broadrip's patent and plain piano fortes, of a ſuperior tone. Likewiſe, inſtruments for hire. Alſo, inſtruments tuned and repaired at the ſhorteſt notice, and in the beſt manner, as uſual. A few of Longman and Broadrip and Broadwood's ſecond hand inſtruments for ſale or hire.

Nov. 15. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the turnpike road, oppoſite the 4 mile ſtone, on the night of the eleventh inſtant; a brown bay MARE, between eight and nine years old, about fifteen hands high, ſtrong built, rather wide breaſted in proportion to her hind parts, is a natural trotter and kind at any buſineſs, a thick ſtrong mane, fat a little each way, a ſmall lump on the ſmall of her back, ſtrong tail not docked, a few white hairs on her near hind foot, ſhod all round, and is remarkably croſs among creatures. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his property, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty five dollars for the Mare only, and all reaſonable charges paid by

DAVID JONES.

November 11th, 1796. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, *Spruce-ſtreet.*

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 3d inſtant, an old faſhioned ſilver WATCH, maker's name Geo. Clark, London, 15745. Whoever will ſecure the thief and watch, ſo that the owner may get his watch and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Three Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for the watch only.

SAMUEL SPENCER.

Nov. 13, 1796. *

TO all people to whom may be offered a Note of Hand, ſigned by the ſubſcriber, to *John Fiſher, junr.* of Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, for the payment of Fifteen Pounds, I do hereby notify and forewarn you againſt taking an aſſignment thereon, as I, having not received a juſt and legal conſideration therefor, do intend to diſpute the payment thereof. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Nov. 16. §

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 28th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a little hipſhot in his right hip ſome ſaddle marks, a natural trotter; likewiſe, in the night of the 8th inſtant, a large well made old ſorrel HORSE, in good order, having ſome white down his face, a white ſpot on his under lip, branded on his near ſhoulder, ſhod all round, and is a natural trotter. Whoever brings the deſcribed horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, and if the thief or thieves be brought to juſtice, Twenty Dollars.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Great-Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, 11th mo. 11th, 1796. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand.

ALSO, a large and general aſſortment of goods, as uſual, for ſale, at No. 52, Market-ſtreet. WILLIAM ADCOCK.

Nov. 15.

In Chancery of New-Jerſey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampſon Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceaſed,
againſt
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, directed to me, the ſubſcriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the ſaid ſtate, and in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, all thoſe certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the head of Muſkinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Suſſex, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premiſes are ſold under a decree of the ſaid Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale may be applied to the diſcharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the firſt day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, given and executed to their teſtator, the ſaid William Neate, deceaſed, by the ſaid Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the coſts of ſuit by the ſaid Court awarded to the ſaid complainants.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and ſufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glaſs, juſt imported in the ſhips Willian Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine Adraſtus, Patty, and Friendſhip, from Liverpool, conſiſting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table ſervices, compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewiſe enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almoſt every deſcription; alſo an aſſortment of the very beſt double japanned tea trays and waiters of different ſizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of veſſels, country ſtore-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greateſt punctuality, on the moſt reaſonable terms (wholeſale and retail) for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

P. S. Mr. Simpſon is juſt returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above ſelection, and eſtabliſhing ſuch a correſpondence as will always inſure to them goods of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbctC.

To be ſold, by private ſale,

ONE hundred and ſeven acres of land, ſituate in Weſtnantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, bounded by lands of Samuel Barys and James M'Cacherin, with 10 acres of good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a proportion of woodland; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with three fire places, and a good barn, all new and in good repair, alſo a ſpring with a ſpring-houſe over it, and a good run of water near the door; the fences are all in good order. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Nov. 1. *

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, 13 ½ miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres, 54 of woodland, the cleared land is of a good quality, and a quarry of good lime ſtone, with two lime kilns, an orchard of 100 apple trees, there is erected on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe with a well of water near the door, a ſmith's ſhop and ſmoke houſe, alſo a large ſtone barn almoſt new, the ſaid plantation will be ſold together or divided, as may ſuit thoſe who purchaſe. For further information apply to

THOMAS LANCASTER.

10th mo. 31ſt, 1796. †

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BERNARD VANDIGRIFT, late of Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, to

THOMAS ASHTON, or JOHN FRYHOFFER. } Executors.

Nov. 4th, 1796. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *William Himes*, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

HANNAH HIMES, JOHN ROBERTS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

October 27th, 1796. *

STRAYED from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Caernarvon townſhip, Berks county, ſix Carolina bred STEERS, four or five years old four of them have very long horns; one had a bell on, faſtened with a broad leather ſtrap, he is a dark brindle, with long horns; one a dark brown, has one horn crooked and turning down towards his head; one a brown, with common ſize horns; one a yellow red, has long horns and a ſtar in his face; one black and white, has long horns; and one red and white, with horns ſtanding up, but not longer than common. They are all ear marked, but the mark cannot be remembered, and branded on the top of the left horn, except the one with a bell on, who is not branded, the mark can ſcarcely be ſeen, brand mark U B Said ſteers went off ſometime laſt May. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or to Jones's tavern, near the ſubſcriber's, ſhall have twenty ſhillings a head reward, and reaſonable expences, or twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence per head, upon giving notice where they may be found.

ULRICK BRUNNER.

November 5, 1796, 5w 7

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber on Saturday laſt, an apprentice, named *Thomas Nixon*, he is a fair countenanced lad, about 17 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, fuſtian trowſers, a round hat, &c. and carried with him ſeveral articles of cloathing which cannot well be deſcribed. The above reward will be paid for bringing him to his maſter, or giving information ſo as he may be had. *JOHN M'CLELLEN.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to carry him off, and all perſons not to truſt him on my account.

Frankfort, November 7th. *

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable eſtate, ſituate in Glouceſter county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and oppoſite to Cheſter, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a ſoil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheeſe maker, and now of John Piſſant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well ſituated, commodious barns, and ſtabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premiſes, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Litle, No. 40, North Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Sarah Thomas in Weſt Whiteland townſhip in Cheſter county, on the night of the 12th of October inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, riſing five years old, a ſnip down his noſe, no brand, a few ſmall ſaddle marks, ſhod all round when taken, trots and canters, but when trotting drags his hind feet on the ground Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, ſhall receive twenty dollars, or for the horſe only, fifteen dollars.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

Oct. 14th 1796. * 7 w.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays	Fiſhhooks and needles
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs	Pocket knives & pencils
Candleſticks and ſnuffers	Knives and forks
Iron pots and bake ovens	Razors & corkſcrews
Flat irons and ſtands	Penknives and ſciſſars
London pewter	Shoe and knee buckles
Copper and iron teakettles	Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Frying pans and bellows	Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles	Ivory and horn combs
ALSO,	Pocket books and inkholders
Cloths and caſſimers	Piſtols and burning glaſſes
Chintzes and calicoes	Linens and checks
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings	Money purſes & ribbons
Ladies and gentlemens gloves	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Sacking bottoms	Nankeens and muſlins
	Thickſetts, &c. &c.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Iſland for ſale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole: alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

t. b. c. t. f.

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